BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 2, 1816. [NUMBER 1262.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to promulgate the following Advertisement published by the Marine Board at Calcutta under date the 24th July 1816, in order that such of the Crew of the Nautilus who were on board that vessel in the action between that Cruizer and the American Sloop of War Peacock, as may not have received the donation that has been granted to them, may prefer an application for the same to the Superintendent of the Marine.

"MARINE BOARD OFFICE,"
"24TH JULY 1816."

"In pursuance of the orders of His "Excellency the Right Honorable the "Governor General in Council, notice "is hereby given, that six months pay "granted to the officers and crew of the "Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautilus for "their gallant conduct in the action be-"tween that Cruizer & the American Sloop "of War Peacock will be paid at the office "of the Marine Paymaster on any day, "Sundays and Holidays excepted, be-"tween this date and the first day of "September next, after which date no "further payment on the above men-"tioned account will be made at this "Presidency.

"In order to avoid unnecessary trou-"ble it is hereby notified that the Ma-"rine Paymaster has been instructed to "make no payment nor to attend to any "claim which may be unaccompanied by "the following documents, viz.

"A Certificate signed by Lieutenant "Boyce, describing the person entitled to "the gratuity, with his situation, and to "his having been on board the Nauti-"lus under the command of Lieutenant "Boyce at the time of the action with "the Peacock."

"An abstract of six months net pay "according to the rank and station of "the Claimant at the time of the action.

"An affidavit from such Claimants who "may present the documents abovemen-"tioned declaring that they are bona "fide the persons to whom the Abstract "and Certificate refer."

By Order of the Marine Board,
(Signed) JOHN LOWE,
(A True Copy.) Secretary.
(Signed) JOHN LOWE,
Sec. Marine Board.

True Copies.
(Signed) Ch. MILNER RICKETTS,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,

BOMBAY CASTLE,
17TH OCT. 1816.

Government Advertisement.

THE Heads of the several Departments at the Presidency, and its Subordinates, and Secretaries to all Public Boards are required to deliver in by the 1st of December next the usual Books for the despatch of the Ships of the season to Great Britain with the several documents in triplicate; and it is hereby signified that all papers or applications of a personal nature intended for transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors, which shall not be laid before Government on or before the date above specified, will be liable to be kept back for a subsequeut opportunity.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
28TH OCTOBER 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Monday next the 4th Instant, being a Hindoo Holyday (Malabar Hill Fair) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

J. WEDDERBURN,
Sub Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
2d NOVEMBER 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th Novr.
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
Military Stores
NEAR THE TOWN BARRACKS,
SUNDRY UNSERVICEABLE CONDEMNED
BARRACK STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
HONORABLE COMPANY.

A LIST whereof may be seen at this Office, the lots to be paid for and carried away immediately or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

J. LIVINGSTONE,
BOMBAY Barrack Master.
Barrack Master's Office,
28TH OCTOBER 1816

By Order of the Military Board,
E. H. BELLASIS,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECC. SIDE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application has been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay for Letters of Administration in the Goods of JAMES DAVISON late Serjeant in the Military Service, deceased, to be granted to MIGUEL DE COSTA and ANNA DE COSTA, his wife and daughter of the above named deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 1st day of November 1816.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the will and Testamentary writing of TUCKER MULJEE MOWJEE, deceased, hath been granted this day to the Petitioner, MEGJEE MULJEE, from the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 1st day of November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of DOMINGOS TIXEIRA, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been this day ordered by the Honorable the Court of Recorder of Bombay to be committed to ANTONIA DE SILVEIRA, Widow of PHILIP DE CRUZ, late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant as the nearest of Kin to the deceased, all persons in any way concerned in the said Estate, are herby apprized thereof. Dated the 28th October 1816.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

W. WARBURTON.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his Friends and the public that he can undertake to repair, or make new Iron work for Carriages, repair water Closets, Shower-baths with new Valves, stop Cocks, and lead pipes; also cleans and browns Fowling pieces, or other arms: Engraves on plate or copper for Printing. Plain Cards made of any size or quality small work done insilver, copper, brass, lead or pewter. Those who please to favour him with their Commands may depend on having them executed in the neatest manner and most reasonable terms.

N. B. His Shop isopposite the Town limit-mark on the Ghergon Road.

Bombay, 2d November 1816.

FOR SALE
AT THE STORE OF
DENJEE SHAW RUTTONJEE
CHURCH LANE,

A few remaining copies of the follow-Books,—Aikins Annals of George the third,—Lamberts Travels in Canada & the United States,—Clan Albin a National Tale,—Valentines Eve,—Mador of the Moon—by the Ellrick Shipherd,—City of the Plague,—Quarrells of Authors,—Pamphleteer,—Waverley,—Guy Mannering,—Antiquary,—Evans new and improved Geography, wherein the History of each country is brought down from the earliest ages to the present times,—Arabian Nights Entertainments, — The English Dance of Death, by the Author of Dr. Syntax,— Butler's Hudibras, — Accepted Addresses,—The British Spy,—Selections from Popular Poetry of the Hindoos &c. &c.

43 RUPEES PER CASK.

A few Casks of Pale Beer, from the Brew house of Messrs. Starky & Co. Pultney street, London, may be tasted at the House belonging to the representatives of the late PESTOMJEE BOMAJEE, next door to the Police Office.

BOMBAY, 2d Nov. 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN WILLIS, Town Major having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant FRANCIS HAWORTH, of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, has, after paying Funeral charges, servants wages &c. lodged the balance arising from the Sale of the Effects, Rupees 2670-1-35, in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

Bombay, 2d November 1816.

Eduljee Cursetjee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 4th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS;

SUNDRY Household Furniture, Silver, Plated, Glass, and China Ware, and Liquor of sorts, also Assortment of Books, and several Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 1st November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On MONDAY next the 4th Instant,
WIL LB ESOD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 11 O'CLOCK

A FEW Cask of Excellent BEER, imported per H. C. Ship Ann at the house, to Meadow's Street No. 27, opposite of Eduljee Cursetjee's Room.

Bombay. 2d November 1816.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of October 1816.

THERMOMETER BAROMETER.

1816.		10 A. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	10 A. M.	4 P. M.
October	date	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Inch dec.	Inch dec.
Tuesday	1	80	81½	82	30—06	30—02
	2	80	81	81½	30—05	30—01
	3	80	82	82	30—05	29—98
	4	80½	81½	82	30—03	29—97
	5	81	82	82½	30—01	29—95
Sunday	6					
	7	82½	83	85	30—01	29—96
	8	82	83	85	30—03	29—98
	9	82	83	81½	30—03	29—97
	10	83	85½	85	30—01	29—97
	11	83½	85½	87	30—05	30—01
	12	83½	85½	87	30—06	30—02
Sunday	13					
	14	83½	86	86	30—11	30—05
	15	83½	86	86½	30—13	30—03
	16	82½	85½	86½	30—12	30—06
	17	81½	84	85	30—19	30—03
	18	81½	84½	85	30—07	30—01
	19	81½	83½	85	30—07	30—01
Sunday	20					
	21	82	85	85½	30—02	29—97
	22	81	84	84	30—06	30—01
	23	81	85	85½	30—08	30—05
	24	81½	85½	85	30—11	30—03
	25	82½	83½	84½	30—08	30—02
	26	81½	85	86	30—19	30—03
Sunday	27					
	28	81½	83	82½	30—19	30—01
	29	81	82½	82	30—04	30—02
	30	82	83½	83½	30—07	30—02
	31	82	84½	85	30—11	30—05

CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank our correspondent 'Indent' for his hints for the reformation and improvement of the Bombay Calendar; several of the alterations and additions which he points out, we had already contemplated and have made arrangements to carry into effect. We are afraid it will not be possible for us to adopt all his suggestions, but our best exertions shall be used to meet the wishes of him and our other friends in inserting into our future Calendars as much useful matter as is consistent with the nature of the work. We have to regret that our correspondent's letter has been so long delayed, it is dated the 29th August and we only received it the 30th ultimo.

COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

A True and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds and other Securities belonging to the undermentioned Estates, being all the Estates committed to the charge of the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Court under the act of the 39th & 40th of George the Third previous to the 22d day of October 1815, of which any part now remains in his hands or in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury with the balances that appear due to each respective estate together with the payments made there out, also of all administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same since the period of exhibiting the last Schedule and also the unclaimed dividends of several Estates.

DECEASED'S NAMES,	Amount Received in Cash.	Amount paid.	Balance in cash remaining in the Company's Treasury to the credit of the respective Estates.	Amount paid to persons entitled to the same.	In the hands of the Registrar in cash being unclaimed dividends of Estates.	REMARKS.
John Taylor Lieutenant Colonel Hon'ble Company's Service, ... —	54,186 3 48	4,485 — 20	49,701 3 28			Referred by Order, dated the 7th November 1815, to the Master of the Court to take an account of what is due to the Several Creditors of the said John Taylor who had given in Claims to the Registrar in consequence of the Adversiments published by him in the Bombay Courier, Calcutta Gazette Madras Government Gazette, and in the London Gazettes of 28th May and 23d August 1814.
Sarah Kemp Widow of Francis Kemp, .. —	11,142 95	866 3 80	10,275 1 15			
Richard Williams Ensign, ... —	1,391 3 84	375 1 88	1,016 1 96			
Samuel Fotheringham Cornet Madras Establishment, ... —	1,639 3 73	268 — 10	1,371 3 63			
Joseph Venture Montano, ... —	21,727 2 80	2,035 1 64	19,692 1 16			A Bill has been filed for a distribution of this Estate among the Creditors: a Decree pronounced, but the cause is abated.
Robert Bruce Lieutenant, ... —	820 3 99	382 3 91	438 — 08			
Mathew Broadly Do. .. .. —	130 2 16	24 — 48	106 1 68			
George Murphy conductor of Stores, .. —	159 3 09	8 — 25	151 2 84			
James Caxton Tudor Captain, ... —	1,574 3 78	939 3 78		635 — —		Paid 27th July 1816, to Thomas Allport Esq. one of the constituted Attornies of the next of Kin of the deceased pursuant to an Order of Court dated the same day.
James Clement Page Lieutenant, ... —	874 1 43	497 3 73	316 1 70			
Thomas Iliffe Captain, ... —	6,498 3 17	1,081 2 25	5,417 — 92			
William Johnstone Private, ... —	18,296 1 21	2,150 1 11	16,146 — 10			A Bill has been filed by William Samuel Johnstone an Illegitimate Son of deceased Alledging that the principal sum had been originally deposited by the deceased with Mr. Thomas Boyce, in trust for the deceased for life and after his death that same should be appropriated to the use of him the said William Samuel Johnstone.
James Coates conductor of Bullocks, .. —	1,970 2 27	495 — —	1,475 2 27			
Robert Gray Mackay Lieutenant H. M. 78th Regiment, ... —	5,732 1 01	1,444 3 06	4,287 1 95			Claims given in on behalf of different persons against this Estate by Lieut. Colonel Alexander Adams of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, to which Regiment the deceased belonged still remaining unsatisfied amounting in India to Sicca Rupees 1434 exclusive of interest and in England to £ 166-16-1.
Jarrett Edwards Lieutenant, ... —	4,627 3 61	4,381 1 06	246 2 55			
William Bowler Civil Service, ... —	20,758 2 90	17,794 2 39	2,964 — 5			The distributive Share of deceased Estate to which his Son William Bowler, the younger, became entitled to under his Fathers will, the other six Children of the deceased having been paid their respective Shares.
John Sampson Captain, ... —	1,474 1 67	113 — 30	1,36 1 37			
Thomas Day Civil Service, ... —	16,225 1 33	3,941 3 95		12,283 1 38		Paid on the 6th June 1816, to Messrs. Forbes & Co. the constituted Attornies of Charles Day Esq. the only Brother next of Kin and Administrator of the deceased pursuant to an Order of Court dated 31st May.
William Forbes Do. .. .. —	12,444 3 24	8,614 2 39	3,830 — 85			A claim of Rupees 2,500 against this Estate remains unsatisfied.
Duncan James McVicar Grant Lieutenant, —	7,422 3 14	6,612 — 25		810 2 89		Paid 31st August 1816, to Messrs. Forbes & C. the constituted Attornies of Mrs. Anne Grant the Mother of the deceased pursuant to an Order of the Court dated the 29th of same month.
William Robinson Mariner, ... —	22,389 3 65	17,389 3 65	5000 — —			
Kenneth McPherson Lieutenant General, —	1,60,100 1 63	20,519 2 27		1,39,580 3 36		Paid 27th of May 1816, to James Henry Crawford Esq. the Administrator with the Will annexed of the deceased.
				706 — 75		Part of the original balance of Rupees 6355 2 80, paid 20th July 1816, to Messrs. Forbes & Co. the Attornies of Mrs. Mary Swayne the Mother of the deceased pursuant to an Order of the Court dated 19th of same month being a distributive Share of the deceased's Estate.
Walter Swayne Captain, ... —	11,276 2 68	6,333 1 38	4943 1 30			
				706 — 75		Paid 12th September 1816, to Mr. Nadir Baxter the Attorney of Captain Henry Swayne a Brother of the deceased pursuant to an Order of Court dated the 11th of same month being also a distributive Share of the deceased's Estate.
William Harris Lieutenant Madras Establishment, ... —	1,539 3 46	1,438 3 2			101 — 25	Being the proportional part of the deceaseds Estate of which Lieutenant Charles Cobb, was entitled.
Daniel Fitzgerald Griffin Lieut. Col. Do. —	5,935 2 60	5,610 3 04			324 3 56	— Ditto ——— Ditto to which Lieut. N. Allen, was entitled.
Henry Tolcher Captain Bombay Establishment, ... —	450 — —	436 3 33			13 — 67	Ditto ——— Ditto to which J. W. King, Invalid Conductor of Stores was entitled.
Andrew Mathew Lieutenant marine Bombay Establishment, ... —	1,224 2 09	1,183 2 09			41 — —	Ditto ——— Ditto to which Lieutenant Richard Bennett was entitled.
Samuel Warneford assistant Surgeon, Do. —	2,101 2 15	2,018 1 35			83 — 80	— Ditto ——— Ditto to which J. W. King, was entitled.
Thomas James Cocker writer Do. .. —	2,183 — 19	2,173 3 02			9 1 17	Ditto ——— Ditto to which the said J. W. King, was entitled.
Alexander Maxwell Lieutenant, ... —	260 — 72	236 2 94			23 1 78	— Ditto ——— Ditto to which Peter Boxly, was entitled.
James J. Donaldson Lieutenant, ... —	3,350 — 12	1,267 3 14	2,123 — 55			— Balance of Rupees 40 3 87, due to the Registrar.
Edward C. Bunyan Do. .. .. .. —	3,472 1 26	365 1 46	3,106 3 80			— Claims amounting to Rupees 402 0 71, remains unsatisfied.
George Sandes Do. .. .. —	820 — 60	232 3 03	587 1 57			— Claims amounting to Rupees 332 1 09, remains unsatisfied.
George Boulderson Do. .. .. .. —	1,910 1 22	287 1 05		1,623 — 17		Paid 6th July 1816, to Messrs. Forbes & Co. the constituted Attornies of John Boulderson the Father next of Kin and Administrator of the deceased pursuant to an Order of Court dated the 4th of same month.
Alexander Logie Captain Do. .. .. —	607 3 59	321 — 59		286 3 —		— Paid pro rata between 2 Judgment Creditors of the deceased.
Joseph Randall Ensign, ... —	776 — 63	318 3 73	553 — 90			— Balance of Rupees 96 0 00, due to the Registrar.
Ronald McDonald Lieutenant, ... —	722 3 14	327 — 39	395 2 75			
William Jayne Lieutenant, ... —	872 1 80	547 3 84	644 2 81			— Balance of Rupees 320 0 85, due to the Registrar.
Archibald Montgomery Ramsay Major, .. —	9,596 1 04	1,198 3 83	8,397 1 21			
Joseph Philipps Lieutenant marine, .. —	49,714 1,51	4,593 3 69	45,194 2 16			— Balance of Rupees 74 0 34, due to the Registrar.

BOMBAY 22D OCTOBER 1816.

W. KENNEDY,
Registrar.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

A True and perfect Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other securities, belonging to the undermentioned Estates committed to the charge of the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Court, under the act of the 39th & 40th of George the Third since the 22d day of October 1815, of which any part now remains in his hands or in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury with the balances that appear due to each respective estate.

Deceaseds Names.	Amount received in Cash.	Amount paid.	In the Registrar's hands in Cash.	Amount in cash paid into the Hon'ble Comya ny's Treasury to the credit of the respective Estates.	Amount Registered claims on the respective Estates unsatisfied.
George Dyson Captain in Nizam's Service, ... —	7,540 — —	556 2 75		6,983 1 25	10,625 3 53
Thomas L. Scott Lieutenant, ... —	734 2 57	222 — 92		512 1 65	1268 1 69
Edward Andrew Robinson Merchant, ... —	2,380 3 87	292 2 69	7 2 —	2,080 3 18	

BOMBAY 22d October 1816.

W. KENNEDY,
Registrar.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH OCTOBER 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all tonnage for the transport of Troops, Stores or Provisions from the Presidency be in future supplied by the Superintendant of the Marine on application from the Department concerned.

BOMBAY CASTLE 25 OCTOBER, 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to order Surgeon B. W. Geraud, at present attached to the Civil Department at Cambay, to join the Field Force under Colonel East C. B. to be employed in such manner as that officer may direct

BOMBAY CASTLE 28 OCT. 1816

Lieutenant M. Blackall of the 2d Bat. 6th Regt. N. I. is appointed Linguist in the Hindoostanee Language to that Battalion vice Parslow deceased.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Colonel East C. B. on the 9th Instant of Ensign Luttrell of His Majesty's 47th Reg. to act as Quarter Master to the 1st Brigade of the Field Force under his Command until the arrival of Cornet Clarke of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons.

BOMBAY CASTLE 30, OCT. 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. C. B. Tucker of His Majesty's 24th Regt. of Light Dragoons to be assistant to His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Miles Nightingal, K. C. B. as Member, of Council from the 15th Instant

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1816.

Since our last publication, no intelligence of any consequence has reached this presidency: the latest arrival in India from England is that of the American ship Star at Madras on the 17th ultimo; she left England the 10th of June. The Madras papers state, that they had not been able to ascertain if she had brought any news; and we conclude, from the appearances of the weather here during the last week—the great heat with occasional slight showers of rain—that the Madras monsoon had set in and prevented frequent communication with this ship.

The last Calcutta journals, which we have received, state that the cession of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Turkish to the Russian government had been mentioned in accounts from Tehran dated the 11th June. It is not said, by what channel the account had reached Calcutta, but we suppose it must have been through this place; and therefore further confirmation of the truth of the report is still requisite before we give entire credence to it—The Calcutta Gazette of the 10th ultimo, in speaking of this cession and of the rumour of the war between Russia and Persia, says, these reports derive strong confirmation from letters written at Petersburg in April last, which state, that the conquest of Persia was seriously intended by the imperial cabinet, as the first enterprize of the Russian arms, and openly spoken of as of very easy accomplishment. The Persian ambassador, having entirely failed in his endeavours to consolidate a lasting peace between the two empires, had left St. Petersburg under such disagreeable circumstances as must, it was believed, inevitably lead to an early rupture.

From the same journal we learn, that the death of the Empress of Austria had been followed by a total change in the cabinet of Vienna. The Princes Swartzenberg and Metternich had, immediately after the death of the empress, announced their intention to retire from public business. Marshal Bellgrave had obtained permission to make a tour in Lorraine. Count Stadion had resumed his former station near the person of the emperor, and General Duka had been appointed to the post of President of the Aulic council of war, vacated by Prince Metternich. It was understood that these changes indicated an apprehension of the future conduct of Russia. The Archduke Napoleon had been separated from his mother and was to reside at the court of his grand father. The Ex-empress was to keep her count in the italian states recently ceded to her, but was to be allowed to repair occasionally to Vienna to visit her son.

On the authority of gentlemen recently arrived from Batavia at Calcutta, the journals of that presidency mention, that the state of public sentiments generally prevailing in the island was not at all gratifying to the national feelings of Britons. It seems the Dutch follow a policy different from our's, in their indian settlements; colonization had already been carried to a considerable extent in Java, particularly in Batavia; not less than 130 ladies had lately arrived there, and at a public entertainment 3 to 400 are generally assembled. One of the Calcutta editors supposes that the public breakfast, given on the occasion of the delivering over of the government to the Dutch authorities, must have been protracted to a late hour, as the *breakfast* was concluded by an appropriate *toast*.

Our readers will find in our succeeding columns, the debates on the tithe laws and on the catholic claims. We observe that a committee of the House of Lords has highly approved of Lord Stanhope's plan for the arrangement of the statute book under separate heads and had recommended a commission of persons learned in the law to carry it into execution; in consequence of which the two Houses of Parliament had a conference on the subject on the 24th May in the painted chamber. The Commons were to take the matter into consideration early in June. The same nobleman has also proposed to abolish the present complex system of weights and measures, and to adopt in its stead an invariable national standard, founded on some scientific basis. A committee, composed of some members of the House [illegible] of the most eminent scientific men of the country, was to be nominated to examine into and report upon the subject.

We have extreme pleasure in noticing that, on the 28th May, Lord Castlereagh informed the House, that dispatches had been received from Madrid stating, that Correa, the last of the Spanish refugees delivered up by the commandant at Gibraltar to their own government, had been released.

ARRIVALS.]—Assistant Surgeon Wm. Aitkin—Captain Robertson,—6th Regiment,—Lieut. H. Hackness, 13 M. N. I.—Captain Wilkinson,—13 M. N. I.

DEPARTURES.]—Lieutenant T. L. Groundwater, Artillery.—Cornet A. N. Riddell Bombay Cavalry,—Lieutenant Colonel Lithgow.—Assistant Surgeon Bell, of Bat. 5th Regt.—Lieut. D. W. Shaw, 1st Bat. 3d Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA.

OCTOBER 9TH,

ARRIVALS.—H. C. ship Amboyna, Captain T. H. Jackson, from Amboyna 28th August.
Ship Hero, H. Stephenson, from England 4th May, and Madras 20th Sept.
Ship Frederick and Maria, E. Harrison, from England 11th May, and Madras 20th Sept.
Brig Cyclops, J. Degville, from Madras 23d September.

} On their way up the River.

OCTOBER 10TH,

Brig Greyhound, F. H. Bean, from the Isle of France 25th August, and Madras 29th September.

PASSENGER.—Lieutenant Paterson, H. M. 87th Regiment,—Arab ship Farhalbury, Nacoda, from Judda 6th August,—Ditto Ditto Affollock, Nacoda, from ditto 7th ditto.—Ditto Brig Abrick, ditto, from ditto, ditto.

Passengers per Frederick and Maria:

FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. D. Carmichael, Free Mariner,

FROM MADRAS.

Robert Brown, Esq. Civil Service,
Lieut. Hunter, 53d Regiment Foot,
Passengers per Hero,
Mrs. Trail, and four Children,
Revd. Mr. Trail,
Captain Wright, of 34th Regiment,
Lieutenant Darling, 30th ditto,
Mr. Pullock, Assistant Surgeon, 53d ditto,

DEPARTURES.—September 29, ship Houghly, W. Fleeming, for the Isle of France.
Brig Fanny, R. A. Roe, for Manilla.

PENANG.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 23, ship Isabella, P. C. Foster, from Acheen 14th Aug.

24, brig Sea Horse, Nacoda, from Tellofamoy 18th Aug.

Brig Crow, J. Fernandes, from Malacca 19th Aug.

26, ship Adele, W. Skinner, from Burong 20th Aug.

27, brig Rahmany, Nacoda, from Tellofamoy 20th Aug.

Brig Hanefa, Nacoda, from Pedier 3d Aug.

30, ship Fathamaburruck, M. A. Borges, from Pedier 25th Aug.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 23, brig Adventure, J. Benson for Bombay.

28, H. C. ship Regent, Captain P. Ripley, for China. Passengers: Mr. Sim, Purser of the H. C. ship Lord Lyndoch.

H. C. ship Scaleby Castle, Captain Wm. Moffat, for ditto. Passengers: Lieutenant Crooke, B. N. I. to Malacca.

29, ship Adele, Wm. Skinner, for Malacca. Passengers Wm. Scott, Esq., Mrs. Macdonell, and Lieut. Macdonell, Bombay European Regiment.

His Majesty's ship Orlando anchored in the Roads on the 22d instant, from China, bringing an account of the Embassy having safely reached Canton.

[*Aug. Si.*

MADRAS.

OCTOBER, 17th.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 16th Ship Lionel, Captain H. J. Green, from Amboyna 9th August, and Banda 9th Sept. Passengers, Lieut. H. Kyd, Lieut. J. Dale Lieut. J. Anderson, and Lieut. H. S. Gale, of the Madras European Regiment, Lieut. Thos. Nelson, of the Coast Artillery, and Assistant Surgeon J. Hackett.—17th, American Ship Star, of Baltimore, Captain Robert Cook, from London 12th June.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 12th Ship British Hero, Capt. J. J. Edwards for Bengal—do. Brig Wilhelmina, Captain Ouitto, for Malabar Coast—15th ship Mentor, Captain Wm. Loring, for Bengal,—do. Brig Ceylon Merchant, Capt. L. Verduyen, for Columbo.—do. Brig Lapwing, Capt. T. H. Custance, for Mutlipatam & Vizagapatam.—ditto, Ship Commerce, Captain Wm. Dodge for Mauritius—16th Ship Po, Captain Knox, for Penang.—do. Brig Fair Trial, Capt. Wm. Wyatt, for Calcutta.

TRINCOMALLE.]—Arrived September 22d, H. M. Ship Iphigenia, John Reynolds, Esq. Captain, from Bengal,—Sailed Sept. 20th, Government Brig Kandian, Commander Edw. Killwick for Negapatam,—The 21st, Brig Hope, Commander A. Black, for Point Pedroe; Passengers 13 Men Convalescent of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—On the 1st instant, at Sans Souci,—the Lady of George Brown Esq. of a son.

DEATH.]—On Sunday last Captain Layburn,—of the Invalid Establishment.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.]—On the 13th ultimo, the Lady of George Pilkington, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Vizagapatam, of a Daughter.

At Ellore, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Captain Spry, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 7th October, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Podmore, of the 2d Batt. 16th Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 2,th ultimo, the Lady of John Bird, Esq. of a son.

DEATH.—On the 3d instant, at Vizagapatam, Capt. Thomas Hodson, of the Country Sea Service, son of the late Captain Hodson, of the Honourable Company's Artillery, leaving a wife and five children, to lament his loss: aged 38.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE]—On Saturday, the 5th October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend the Archdeacon, John Eliot Esq. to Miss Thackeray.

On the 30th September, Mr. Patrick Moran, to Miss E. D'Rozario.

On the 1st October, Mr. William Ewin, to Miss Frances Manley.

On the 2d October, Mr. Norman Kerr, to Miss Margaret Nairne.

On Sunday, the 6th October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Shepherd, Mr. John Henderson, on the Pilot Service, to Miss Emilia Moon-Daughter of the late Mr. David Moon, of Howrah.

On Monday last, the 7th October, Mr. Elias D'Anselme, to Miss Elizabeth Homer Brown.

BIRTHS]—On the evening of the 7th October, at the house of her Father; Commodore John Hayes, the Lady of George Ewan Law, Esq. of the Civil Service of a Son.

On the 28th September, Mr. Thomas Philpot, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 5th October, the Lady of H. M. Pigou Esq. of the Civil Sevice, of a Son.

At Jessore, Mrs. Roquet, of a Daughter.

At Cattack, on the 27th ultimo, the Lady of Edward Impey, Esq. of a son.

DEATH]—At Benares, on the 6th September, much, and deservedly regretted, the Lady of Lieut. J. Robilon, of the 8th Regiment, Native Infantry.

On 7th October, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Mullins, an affectionate parent, an humane and excellent woman, and a strictly pious Christian.

At Juggernauth, on the 26th October, at the early age of 25, Charlotte, the Lady of Charles Becher, Esq. Salt Agent at Cuttack.

On the 5th October, on his way from Kedgeree, Mr. Henry Sims, Private Assistant to Captain Tucker, Deputy Post Master of that place.

On the 27th October Mr. Thomas Langton, 4th Officer of the Honourable Company's Ship Lord Keith.

At Chunar, on the 14th of August last, Lieutenant W. H. Hornidge: sincerely lamented by all who knew him, and mostly by his disconsolate Widow and Family.

Madras Intelligence.

From the Ceylon Government Gazette,
OCT. 2D.

We understand that the arrival of H. M. 84d Regiment from the Cape of Good Hope is to be daily looked for at this Port in this Island, to relieve the 19th Regt. now under order to return to England.

OCTOBER 17, 1816.

On Wednesday morning 16th October, His Excellency Comte du Puys Peer of France, appointed by His Most Christian Majesty, Governor General of the French Settlements in India, soon to be restored to France, arrived at this Presidency from Pondicherry, accompanied by Monsieur Dayot, Comte

D'Berenger, and Monsieur D'Courson, destined to fill important Civil Stations under the French Government. At two o'clock, His Excellency and the other French Functionaries, arrived at the Government Gardens, in the Governor's Carriages, under an escort of his Body Guard. The Grenadier Company of His Majesty's 30th Regiment was drawn up in front of the House, and paid the usual Military honors to His Excellency, while a Salute of 19th Guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

Comte Du Puys, and the other French Gentlemen, dined with the Governor, where they were met by the Chief Justice, His Excellency The Commander in Chief, Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Alexander, and several Officers of rank, together with the Staff of The Right Honorable The Governor, and of the Commander in Chief. After dinner the Governor gave the the following toast.

"Louis the 18th, King of France, and may the reign of His Most Christian Majesty, be long, happy and peaceable."

This toast was drank by the Company standing, and a Royal Salute was, at the same time, fired from the Battery.

His Excellency Comte Du Puys, was, in the Evening, conducted back to the House appointed for his residence, in the Governor's Carriage, attended by the Body Guard.

[*Govt. Gazette*

OCTOBER 19TH.

On 17th October arrived the American Ship Star, of Baltimore, Captain Cook, from England direct, left the 12th of June.

This Ship has not, we understand, touched at any Port on her voyage, nor has she any Passengers. Having left England nine days after the recent arrivals in Bengal, we were not without hope of procuring papers by this opportunity, but not any public packet has been received.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.]—Capt. W. L. Church, 18th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. C. Macdonald, H. M. 19th Regt.—Lieut. John Rhody, H. M. 19th Regt.—Lieut. W. B. Bernard, H. M. 84th Regt.

DEPARTURES.]—Capt. T. Dobbin, H. M. 19th Foot, Lieut. John Rhody, H. M. 19th Foot,—Lieut. Stewart, H. M. 30th Regt.—Assistant Surgeon W. Geddes.

Calcutta Intelligence.

By letters from Allahabad, we learn, that General Marshall returned to Cawnpoor on the 20th ultimo. The 5th Cavalry were to leave Muttra for Cawnpoor on the 23d. Upwards of 350 men of the 87th Regiment were sick in the hospital, and 250 of the 66th

(*A. Mirror.*

THE UKHBARS.

Advices received at Dehli on the 22d ultimo from Jypoor, state, that Ameer Khan had moved his camp to the district of Narooka, where he had extorted a contribution, and was committing every species of cruelty and rapine, which could fill his coffers, and supply him with the means of continuing his depredations. On the other hand, Muhtal Khan, a marauder of the same party, had besieged the Fort of Khurpoora, from the capture of which he expected considerable booty.

The Jypoor Rajah has not resorted to those means, of preventing the recurrence of these ravages in his territories, which alone can prove effectual; we mean, either raising an effectual body of Rajpoots, who have all along declared their readiness to protect the country; or seeking an alliance with the neighbouring Surdars, who suffering in common with himself from the effects of Ameer Khan's inroads, might easily be prevailed on, to join in a consederation against him; and the Ministers justly accuse the Raja, of attending to the minor precautions, of doubling the number of centinels at the gates, and prohibiting ingress to all armed people; instead of taking to the more efficacious measures of securing tranquility, which would result from a general combination of the Surdars, Bapoojea Scindheea, and the Joudpoor Rajah.

Accounts from Kabool extending to the middle of August state, that the Vizier had communicated to the King, some alarming reports which had reached him, respecting the preparations, which Kamran was making for the purpose of invading Kabool. This information his Majesty considered as mere surmise, and the only precaution taken was to send two emissaries to Heerat, in order to ascertain the truth of these reports. Kamran, the heirapparent to the throne of Kabool, holds from his father the rich jaghires of Heerat, commands an army of 70,000 men, and possesses very extensive influence, on the north-western frontiers of the Kingdom of Kabool; and that he should make an attempt to dethrone his father does not therefore appear improbable. In former 'Ukhbars,' it has been hinted, that he had entered into a compact with Utta Mahommed, the Governor of Cashmere, for this purpose.

Shoju ul-Molk, the Ex-King of Kabool, whose escape from the custody of Runjeet Sing, we had formerly occasion to notice, arrived at Loodheean on the 7th ultimo. The sufferings of this Prince, owe their origin to that criminal eagerness for power, which urged him to form the diabolical scheme, of depriving his brother Muhmood, of his sight, in order to remove all possibility, of his aspiring to the throne, Muhmood Shah on learning his brother's design, fled for protetion to the Court of Tubran; and was soon enabled, by the assistance of the Kings of Tubran and Iran to seize upon his brother's dominions. Since Mahmood's elevation, Shoju-ul Molk has been visited by that retributive justice, which sooner or later, awaits the victims of insatiate ambition. On ascending the throne, Shoju-ul Molk acquired the immense riches, which Nadir Shah, in the zenith of his power, had transported from Dehli. He carried with him, the greater part of this wealth, when driven from his Kingdom: but during his captivity, the whole of it fell into the hands of Runjeet Sing. The precautions used, to prevent the Ex-King's flight into our territories, arose from an apprehension, that, should he seek the aid of the British Government, Runjeet Sing would be compelled to make an ample restitution. The present wavering of his policy, is attributed to his fears on this head.

(*A. Mirror, 9th October.*

Letters from the Eastward, inform us that the ship Theban, Captain Robertson belonging to Java, sailed from Ternant for Amboyna, on the 24th of April last; and that during the passage nine Javanese who composed part of her crew, murdered the Captain, Mr. Athanass, the first mate, and a boy; ran the ship on shore at Xulla Bessy. After plundering the ship, they then proceeded to sea in the boats, taking along with them an unfortunate girl belonging to Amboyna and her two slaves. Three Bengal lascars escaped to Xulla Bessee and gave the above information: and although every means has been used, no intelligence whatever has been gained, respecting the murderers; nor of the fate of the woman, and children, whom they took with them; but strong hopes are expressed that they will soon be apprehended, and punished.

(*A. Mirror, 9th October.*

The Dehli Ukhbars come down to the 18 ultimo, and inform us that, the intemperance of the season, which has produced so much sickness amongst Europeans and natives in the whole of the Upper Provinces, had in the capital given rise to an epidemic fever. This was so prevalent, that in almost every house one or two individuals were ill of it. It is ascribed to the long, and unseasonable droughts. These do not seem to have extended to the centrical districts of Indoostan; as we are told by the Indore papers, that the fall of rain was sometimes so excessive as to prevent the ministers of Holkar from attending durbar.

We are happy to state the termination of the alarming droughts which have been so long prevalent in the Upper Provinces. We had never heard before that the Westerly winds could be blowing and the tatties be in use as late as the 13th September, as it seems they have been this year at Coel.

[*Times* 8, *Oct.*

Letters received yesterday from Delhi, communicate the pleasing information of the sickness in that quarter being greatly on the decline.

[*Cal. Gazette* 12, *Oct.*

Letters from the westward speak with pleasure of the heavy falls of rain that had taken place during the last week in September. The country began to be theatrened with a failure in the crops, but they are now expected to be excellent, and in the greatest abundance. In the neighbourhood of Patna the equinoxical gales have been remarkably heavy. The upper provinces have also been fortunaly visited by as seasonable fall of rain, which has removed all apprehensions of a scarcity.

Government Gazett, October 20.

We understand that a gentleman lately arrived from Java has brought with him several very fine specimens of ancient Hindoo Sculpture, which have been deposited for the present in the longroom of Messrs. Duckett and Co.—They will, no doubt, afford considerable gratification to the admirer of the art of sculpture and to the students of Hindoo Antiquities and Mythology. These statues furnish an undoubted proof of the amazing extent to which Hindooism was diffused over the eastern islands, as well as the high degree of scientific skill and general civilization, to which the inhabitants (at least those of Java) had attained. They consists of beautiful figures of *Siva*, *Ganesha*, *Doorah* and *Budha*, &c. obtained from various parts of the island, but chiefly from *Brambana* of its vicinity. The ruins of this latter place and those of the temple of *Boro Budha*, situated in the centre of the *Cada* district, about thirty miles distant from the former, we are led to believe, contain some of the most remarkable Hindoo antiquities now extant. The merit of the discovery of these and other temples is to be attributed almost exclusively to the perseverig industry manifested in British researches whilst that lovely and interesting island remained in our possession.

[*Star.*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

AUSTRIA, MAY 10

It is said that the Porte has accepted the mediation offered by our court, in conjunction with England, to arrange its differences with Russia.

[*Times* 22, *May*

The French Academy have ordered a Medal to be struck in honor of DUCIS, their celebrated tragic poet, who, devoted to English literature, has produced six translation from SHAKSPEARE viz King John, Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth, Othello, Hamlet, and Lear.

There was a great fire in Constantinople about the end of February, in which the Grand Vizer and the Captaine Pacha nearly perished. They got upon the top of house to direct measures for extinguishing the flames: the roof of the house fell in with them, but they escaped with their lives.

[*The Observer, May* 13

The Tyrolese are about to receive their merited reward for long tried fidelity to the House of Austria:—The Emperor, by an edict of the 21st ult. has restored to them all the privila and franchises which they held from his ancestors, and particularly the ancient representation of the four orders of Prelates, Nobles, Citizens, and Yeomanry. All the formor Corporations are in like manner restored, and the Constitution is declared to extend to the districts of Trent and Brixen.

The Indian Juggler who astonished the town a year or two back by his dangerous feat of passing a Sword down his stomach, has unfortunately fallen a sacrifice to his presumption, at an exhibition in Scotland; the Sword taking a wrong direction, wounded the ventricle of the stomach, and in consequence he died almost instantaneously in violent convulsions.

At the very time that Lord Castlereagh's vaunted negociations respectidg the Abolition of the Slave Trade are carrying into effect, it ought to be known that the Zoe, of Havre, lately arrived at Martinique from Africa with 282 slaves. Never was this trade more active than it now is in the Island of Cuba. Nearly all Morillos' transports have been equipped in the Havannah for the coast of Africa.

Extract of a letter from Bahia, Brazil, under date the 2d of March, 1816:—"During the last month, no less than twelve Slave vessels entered this port from the Coast of Africa, with full cargoes of men, women, and children, to the great disgrace of all concerned. I thought and understood our cruizers on the station had orders to give a good account of such ships; but, it seems, were our squadron there, the Slave traffickers have been fortunate enough to give them the slip. At all events, it is to be lamented, for the market here is so overstocked, that a few days since a ship under the Spanish flag sailed hence for the Havannah with a full cargo of our fellow creatures. Shame, I say, not not only to the Government that permits, but to all the world!"

This last fact stated in the above extract, is in direct contravention not only to the Treaty with Portugal, but to the declared decision of the Powers of Europe at the Congress of Vienna.

The Bill for the Registration of Slaves in the West Indies is given up by Parliament, in hopes the Colonial Assemblies will take it up, and effect the objects desired.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

Wm. Winkfield, Esq Barrister at the Chancery Bar, has been appointed Chief Justice of Glamorganshire, in Wales, vice George Hardinge, Esq. deceased. This appointment has given general satisfaction to the Chancery Bar, as it is only the merited reward of twenty years close application to his profession, with brilliant talents. The urbanity of his manners as a gentleman in private life must make every person of his acquantance rejoice at the appointment, which will entitle him to a silk gown, and enable him to take his seat inside of the Bar as a King's Counsel.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed his son, the Hon. John Scott, to be a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

[*British Press, May* 11, 1816.

The Courier of the 1st of June says, "we understand, that the arrangements for the marriage of the Princes Mary and the Duke of Gloucester, have been finally determined on."

Mr. Brougham's Liverpool friends have presented him with a silver cup of exquisite workmanship, and having an inscription engraved upon it, in which, among other topics, his exertions against the African Slave Trade are commemorated. An honourable instance of the liberality of opinions so conspicuous in that Town.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome say, that the Ambassador of the King of the Netherlands has received a very unsatisfactory answer to the complaints which he had made to the Pope concerning the behaviour of the Belgian Bishops. The Pope declared, that the toleration of several religions is contrary to the principles of the Catholic Church; and that the Archbishop of Mechlin has given public offence by doing homage to these principales of toleration in the new Constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; whereas the Bishops who refused their signatures have done their duty. Further, that a Protestant Prince cannot nominate Bishops; that the King of the Netherlands should either alter the Constitution in what concerns the article of religiou, or not call upon the Clergy to take the oath to it.

Statement 4th, May.

MISCELLANEOUS,

In London there died last year, 421 of Apoplexy; 680 of Asthma; 232 in Childbed; 420 of Consumption; 3,324 in convulsions; 792 of Dropsy; 953 of Inflammation; 711 of Measels; 306 of Mortification; 723 of Small Pox; but none of Vaccination.

In the Rufsian Almanack, it is ftated, that in the Rufsian Empire died laft year, 760 at the advanced age of 100 years; 233 of 105; 106 of 110; 53 of 115; 20 of 120; 5 of 125; and 1 of 160.

The Prufsian Government has prohibited the importation of all Britifh manufactures and refined fugars.

A Statement in a Boston Paper makes the prefent population of the United States of America 7,239,000. The ftates of New York and Virginia contain nearly one million each.

It has been recently difcovered that the Tea Plant is indigenous in the United States of America.

AN IMPERIAL SPANIEL.

An old woman at Paris had a water spaniel, who could perform a number of tricks. One of the Russian princes saw it, and ordered the woman to bring it to the Emperor's headquarters. The price demanded for the dog was 400 francs, which the prince thought too much. The Emperor came in as this dog was performing the manual exercise, with a stick, to the word of command, and like a good

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1816.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

soldier, u that all disconcerted, let who would be looking at him. The Emperor was much pleased with the dog, gave the word of command himself, and saw it perform various tricks: at length, said he *Saute pour le Roi,* —the dog shook his head, but did not stir; *Il bien done,* said the emperor, *Saute pour l' Empereur*—the dog instantly began to caper and display the most lively joy. "Well, (said the Emperor,) it is very singular, that all France, even to the very dogs, are fond of Bonapatte,—what is the price of the dog." "400 francs, your Majesty." "Pay her 500, I'll have the dog."

[*Monthly Mag. April* 1.

TITLES OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The most high mighty, and most noble Prince, Arthur, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Wellington, Marquis of Douro, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley, One of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Field Marshal of His Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, (Blue,) Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Prince of Waterloo in the Netherlands, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Duke of Victoria, Marquis of Torres Vedras and Count of Vimiera in Portugal, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the golden Fleece, Of the Spanish Military Order of St. Fernando. Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Holy Ghost in France, Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of St. George of Russia, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Military Order of the Sword of Sweden, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Elephant of Denmark, of William of the Low Countries: of the Annunciade of Sardinia: of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, of the Crown of Rue, the Family Order of the King of Saxony. The Order of Fidelity of the First Class of the Grand Duke of Baden, and of several others. And Commander of the Force, of his Britannic Majesty in France, and of the Army of His Majesty the King of the Low Countries, &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 22.

TITHES.

Mr. Newman, in a speech which was inaudible in the Gallery, briefly set forth the inconveniencies of the present system of collecting Tithes in kind; and concluded by moving for the appointment of a Select Committee to take into consideration the petitions on the table relative to Tithes, to consider of the expediency of substituting payment of tithes, in money, for payments in kind, for a period to be limited.

Mr. Curwen seconded the motion. He considered the commutation of tithes suggested in the motion would be productive of most important benefis to the country. He had never met with any person in the least acquainted with the state of agriculture who had not considered the present system one which it would be most desirable to reform. Were the change recommended to take place, he did not think less would be paid for tithes than was paid at present; but the feelings of the parties interested in this question would be spared that irritation to which they were now exposed; and this of itself would be no small advantage to the country. There never was a time when it was more necessary to encourage the cultivator of the soil, and the importance of adopting measures that would have such a tendency must be obvious to every one who considered the enormous debt the country had no sustain, and the state of its increasing population. Feeling that every possible encouragement ought to tion given, under existing circumstances, to the cultivators of the soil, he gave the motion of his Honorable friend his warmest support and should be happy to see it lead to the adoption of some general measure to correct the evil which was at present the subject of camplaint.

Mr. Smith (of Cambridge) held the right of the Clergy to the tithes set apart for their maintenance to be as sacred as that of any Gentleman to his freehold. He was of opinion, that instead of referring the consideration of this subject in any Committee, it would be better to submit it to the collected wisdom of the House, and to adopt the usual mode of moving for leave to bring in a Bill, to make those alterations which might be thought expedient.

Mr. Rose was of opinion nothing would be more likely to excite a general alarm in the country, than the appointment of a Committee to inquire into this subject if their deliberations were not directed to some particular point or subject. He was against giving a Committee those general powers which were called for by the present motion.

Mr. Brand, when he considered the admitted importance of this question than which not one of greater magnitude could hardly be brought before the House, and when he looked at the unhappy differences which disturbed many parishes under the present system, thought it would be infinitely to be regretted, if the present motion should be negatived without some intimation being given by the House, of an intention to take up the subject in another way, at no distant period. Those who were friendly to such a change were not animated by any feelings of hostility towards the Clergy. They did but wish for the adoption of a system which would improve the morals of the community, and have the effect of teaching the people to look on the Religious Establishments with increased veneration. If the motion were rejected, he trusted the debate raised upon it would lead his Majesty's Ministers to consider of the practicability of bringing forward some general and comprehensive measure on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer felt all the importance of the subject now under the consideration of the House. He was aware of the embarrassments now complained of under the existing system, and of the more than common anxiety with which any change in those laws was regarded which had so long continued in force from year to year, and he might say from age to age. He was far from wishing to appear desirous of throwing any obstacle in the way of effecting an amicable adjustment of the differences which at present subsisted between the Clergy and the cultivators of the soil. He on the contrary was of opinion the time of Parliament could not be better employed than in acting as mediator and arbitrator between the parties, though he was far from entertaining any very sanguine expectation that the object in view:—an amicable adjustment, would be likely to be attained by agreeing to the present motion. He in fact must feel diffident of any remedy that might be suggested, when he recollected how many had been brought forward at different periods, all of which had failed. He should move an amendment to the motion, and after the first part of it, propose to substitute words for what followed "to direct the Committee to inquire into the expediency of enabling the proprietors of tithes to grant leases thereof, under due regulations." He briefly set forth the reasons which occurred to him in favour of pursuing such a course, which he considered would secure the property of the Church, and would have the effect, where the proprietor of the land let it to an occupier tithe free, of causing a proportionate advance on the rent, and would rather seem to make a change in the proprietary of the land, than to give any immediate advantage to the occupier. He then moved his amendment.

Sir W. Scott hoped the proposition of his Right Honourable Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), would tend to allay that dissatisfaction which had been unjustly excited on the subject of tithes, and for that reason, and that alone, should give it his vote. He had read with astonishment some of those publications on this subject, which had the sanction of respectable names and which had even received premiums from Public Roads, and had thought them most contemptible, as well for the misrepresentations of facts which they contained as for their reasoning, if that term might be applied to such a composition. The publication of Mr. Middleton on a survey of Middlesex, and a work which had been rewarded with a premium from a provincial Society for encouraging Agriculture in Bath and in the West of England, he mentioned as coming under this description. He pronounced an animated panegyric on the Clergy of England, and contended it was proved from the proceedings in the Courts of Justice, that in cases where disputes on the subject of tithes arose, that the fault lay generally not with the Clergy, but with those who resisted payment of the tithes demanded, though, that there might not be some exceptions, he did not presume to say. The proposition of the Honourable Gentleman to refer this subject generally to a committee, was virtually to propose to open a shop, or—as the more fashionable term was, a bazaar; for the reception of all the charges that avarice, malice, or disappointment might be disposed to bring into it against the Clergy. If such an establishment were formed, he would have the House to judge what would be the probable consequence. The motion went, in substance, to recommend that the Clergy should be deprived of the right of collecting their tithes in kind. This he objected to as tending to remove them from that solid ground on which they had stood from time immemorial. In giving his consent, as he did rather reluctantly, to the motion as amended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he held it be a subject which deserved the most serious consideration, and he assented to it only in the hope that it might possibly tend to vanquish those feelings, or as he should rather say, those prejudices which had unfortunately existed.

Lord Castlereagh could not have given his assent to any proposition that regarded the claim of the Clergy to tithes as less sacred than any other species of property in the country; but when a proposition like that of his Right Honourable Friend was brought forward, which he understood merely went to allow the proprietors of tithes to make an arrangement which might be at once more advantageous to them, while it was more agreeable to others, than the present system, he could have no objection to its being entertained. The safeguards of the property of the Church, which had been so long maintained, ought not now to be given up. He had always found great difficulties were in the way of any permanent measure of commutation, but a temporary arrangement like that suggested by his Right Hon. Friend, had not the same obstacles to get over. The contending parties, he thought, would feel themselves mutually interested in removing any difficulties that might lie in the way of such an arrangement, which, if the Clergy and the proprietors of the land could agree in, it might be productive of great advantages to both. Whether this could be effected was in his opinion a fair and legitimate subject for inquiry. At present the Clergy had not the power of granting leases of tithes. If this were given to them, he did not see that very serious evil could arise from it; and even if any abuse should take place, it could operate but for a limited period, and could not permanently effect the property of the Church. The subject could first go to a Committee. It would afterwards come before the House, by whom it ought to be viewed with a jealous eye, as ought all questions where property was concerned and on this occasion, not only was property affected but that higher consideration, the religion of the State, was also interested in the decision which the House might come to.

Mr. Wynne could see no objection to the motion of his Honourable Friend, as amended by the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer). The tithes Proprietor, in cases of bank uptcy, ought to have the same remedy as the proprietor of the land, and not be compelled as he was at present, to come in with all the other creditors. He thought some provision of this nature ought to be made.

Mr. Wetherall said, the question proposed to be considered by the Committee was, whether the Clergy should be enabled to make an arrangement more agreeable to the landed proprietor than that now acted upon, without endangering the undoubted rights of the Church. This he thought a fit subject for inquiry, and should therefore vote for the Committee without pledging himself to any ulterior proceeding.

Mr. Brougham said, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite (Sir W. Scott) had adverted, with a jealousy nature to a person who held a high Ecclesiastical situation, to the supposed motives of those who had brought the question on Tithes into discussion. He (Sir W, Scott) appeared to have wholly misconceived the subject of the Hon. Gentleman who had brought forward this motion, when he thought that if no hostility towards the Clergy was intended, that at least the motion, went to shake the security of Church Property. Ecclesiastical Property was as sacred and inviolable as any other property in the state. Though subject to the controul of Parliament, the tithes proprietor had as good a claim to his proportion of the produce of the soil, as the proprietor of the land had to the remaining 9,10ths. In the time of Edward III. our ancestors took from the Clergy for 7 years all the barren land. This shewed that the property of the Church was by no means to be considered so inviolable as some persons represented. When it was the policy of the law to protect any species of agriculture, the method pursued was to exempt it from the payment of tithes; and in proof of this he cited the case of Madder, which was by Statute protected against the payment of tithes. He also alluded to the proceedings in Ireland respecting the tithe of agistment, as another proof that the property of the Church was not always considered perfectly sacred. In Scotland, the benefit of a commutation of tithes was proved, as no inequality was there to be found in the value of Church livings (an inequality which existed in England to a most disgraceful degree, to the jeopardy of the Church and the great detriment of religion) and in consequence of the Minister receiving a regular stipend there was no living under 200l. a year. He took this view of the subject for the purpose of shewing there was no danger in mooting this question; but that it might be inquired into and an arrangement made which would be for the advantage of the Church as well as of the agriculturist. As to the Bill which his Honourable Friend intended to introduce, he had seen the heads of it, and thought it by no means satisfactory, especially on account of its compulsory principles, and not calculated to suit all places and circumstances. The most proper arrangement, in his opinion, would be to allow all sorts of bargains and sales or leases to be made with respect to tithes, but that the Ordinary and the Lay Patron should always be made parties to every such bargain or lease. This would leave the matter optional to all parties, and would keep the property of the Church inviolable. Much benefit had already been derived from the progress of Inclosure Acts, which had the effect of abolishing tithes entirely. The mode which had been pursued in some cases under these Acts was this—that an enactment was procured by which a rate was levied for the purpose of purcharing an estate, which was vested in the Clergyman and his successors for ever, in lieu of tithes. Thus tithes were abolished completely, at the instance of all parties, and the arrangement was found most satisfactory. It was some such arrangement as this he wished to be adopted; but he would have no compulsion, in a question which so much respected the rights of the property. He agreed with his Hon. Friend (Mr. Brand) in thinking that nothing was more desirable than to have as many different modes as could possibly be devised for the purpose of effecting commutation, so that what was not applicable to one district, or one set of persons, might be so to another. The Income Tax shewed that the net rent of land throughout the kingdom was 50,000,000l. per annum. From this it was quite clear that the Church did not receive any thing like a due tithe—according to his calculation, only one fifth of what it had a right to. It was therefore greatly the interest of the Church that a commutation should take place, as then it would receive nearly the one-tenth; instead of only one-fifth of this tenth to which they were entitled. He insisted very strongly on this. The interests of the Church, both religious and pecuniary, would receive infinite advantage. It would completely put an end to the disgraceful squabbles that existed in many parts of the kingdom on the subject of tithes. As to these disputes, he imputed no blame to the Clergy, for he was convinced that the blame, almost without any exception, was on the part of the tithe-payer. With respect to the motion for a Committee, he was a good deal prejudiced against it. If it was only adopted as a means of quieting the petitioners, he thought it was a contrivance to which it would be much better not to resort. As to the publications respecting tithes, which had been rather harshly alluded to by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir W. Scott) as he had not read them himself he could not speak. But he was astonished to hear that Right Hon. Gentleman speak as if any complaint made against tithes by any farmer, must be an unjust and unfounded clamour. The more this question was considered, it would be found that it was high time that the House should interfere, although not by any compulsory measure.

Mr. Peel rose merely to express his hope, that Ireland should be included in this inquiry. He was very anxious for this. In the 1st place, because many petitions had been presented from Ireland, praying that the subject should be considered: 2dly, because it was alleged as a cause of discontent; and 3dly, because the churches of England and Ireland were perfectly united. On the whole subject, he was glad to see that the right of the church to tithes was no where questioned. In the situation of Ireland, there were many circumstances which could lead to a perfectly satisfactory arrangement. He believed, that with respect to dissenters, it would be more advisable to substitute a payment in the way of rent-tithes, for one in the way of tithe. Great difficulties existed in Ireland, as to the collection of tithes. When the Committee was appointed, many plans would be developed and submitted to the judgement of the House.

Mr. Holme Sumner thought the subject of tithes was most deserving the consideration of the House, and that the present was a most fit time for the inquiry. He thought that the mere appointment of a Committee to consider the petitions, would be productive of little good, unless some particular object was pointed out, on which the Committee should report. It would, in his opinion, be better to discuss the subject in a Committee of the whole House, and then to appoint a Committee up stairs to inquire into any particular branches of the subject, or after a discussion in a Committee of the whole House, that a Bill should be introduced.

Sir H. Parnell regretted that it was proposed to mix the discussion of the question on Irish Tithes with that which respected those of Great Britain; because, as it respected Ireland, the question was quite different.

Mr. D. Brown insisted strongly on the necessity of making some alteration in the Tithe system of Ireland.

Lord Milton thought that there was much exaggeration on the subject of tithes. He thought there were many objections to commutation. It would expose the Clergy to the necessity of incurring great expenses in erecting buildings, and also would have a tendency to draw them away from their sacred functions to attend too much to agricultural pursuits. At the same time he admitted that there were many good arguments in favour of commutation. His opinion on the whole was, that some alteration in the present system was necessary. He thought it would have been better that the House should have either agreed to the motion of his Hon. Friend, or to have negatived it altogether.

Mr. Leslie Forster vindicated the Church of Ireland from the charge of rapacity. It was, in his opinion, to the moderation of that Church that its vituperation was owing. The tithe on flax was only six pence for the whole crop. There was none for turnips. That for hay was 4s. 6d. per acre. A Clergyman in Ireland had offered to commute the whole of his tithes for 2s. per acre, but that had not been accepted. The chief objection in Ireland was to the existence, not to the rate of tithes. He had risen merely to vindicate the character of the Irish Clergy, who had not made themselves judges in their own cause, and of whom a much greater portion were resident on their livings than of the English Clergy. Only two thirds of the tithes of Ireland were the property of the Church; the other third was in the hands of lay proprietors, and that would increase the difficulty of any settlement respecting the tithes in that country.

Sir J. Newport said, that great benefit would be derived from the certainty of tenantry in Ireland. He condemned the practice which had prevailed in several parts, for clergymen to exchange their livings in order to getrid of the leases which they had given. Something should be done to remedy that evil.

Colonel Wood agreed with the Noble Lord opposite (Milton) that clergymen should not be made large landholders. He suggested that it would be the most advantageous plan for them to give lease of their tithes to the owners, and not to the occupiers of land.

The question was then put and the Amendment carried without a division.

A Committee was then appointed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 20, 1816.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

Mr. W. Elliott rose, with the Petition of the English Catholics in his hands, and spoke to the following effect:—Mr. Speaker, although it is not my intention to make any other motion than merely that this Petition should lie on the table, yet, as the subject of it is immediately connected with the motion which is about to be made by my Right Honorable Friend near me (Mr. Grattan), and as the interests of the Petitioners are, as I think, comprehended in my Right Honorable Friend's intended proposition, I shall not feel that I faithfully discharge the trust reposed in me by the Petitioners, unless I beg leave once more to call the attention of the House to their circumstances and situation. The petition, Sir, which I am about to have the honour of presenting is, from that numerous and most respectable class of his Majesty's subjects, the Roman Catholics of Great Britain; among whom are to be found the names of some of the most ancient landed proprietors in this Island—the names of some of the most illustrious of our families—of families signalized by their memorable achievements in the most splendid periods of our military history, as well as of those who have been distinguished by their spirited and persevering assertion of the rights and liberties of their countrymen—the names of persons residing on the estates which have devolved to them through a long succession of virtuous progenitors, and who dispense around them that beneficence which becomes the descendants of such ancestors—the names also of many of your most valuable manufacturers, who have largely contributed by their skill and industry to the wealth and prosperity, and by contributing to the wealth and prosperity, have contributed to the power and resources of the State. That this is a true description of the character and condition of the Petitioners, the signatures to the Petition sufficiently testify. For proof of the uniform loyalty of their demeanour, and of the patience which they have exhibited under the pressure of the most galling grivances, I appeal to the observation of every one who listens to me. [Hear, hear, hear!] There is no class of the community which has evinced a stronger attachment to the monarchy, and to the hereditary succession—no class which has evinced a stronger attachment to the laws and constitution of the realm. This attachment, Sir, has been manifested in the hour of peril—in the hour when our very coasts were menaced with attack. If a foreigner were to come to this country, acquainted with the efforts made by us during the last twenty years, the first reflection that must occur to him would be, that if any religious distinctions were observed at all, the Petitioners must be the objects of preference and favour; and great would be his astonishment to discover that, on the contrary, they were subjected to severe restrictions and multiplied disabilities. [Hear, hear, hear!] Nor can it be a pleasing reflection to the petitioners, that the principle of restraint has not remained unmodified, as it affects the Catholics of other parts of the Empire. When Corsica formed a portion of his Majesty's dominions, the profession of the Catholic

religion was no obstacle in that island to the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges. In the only Catholic colony which we now possess—Canada—the profession of the Catholic religion imposes no restriction on the professor. Even in that country to the petition from which, my Right Honorable Friend will this evening claim your attention, much has been done for the Catholic population—so much, that although what remains to do is important for the Catholic to receive, it is important for you to withhold. [Hear, hear, hear!]—For instance, you have given to the Catholic of Ireland the elective franchise. By the English Catholic it is not enjoyed. A Catholic in Ireland may graduate in the University of that country. A Catholic in England may not graduate in the English Universities. A Catholic in Ireland may become a Justice of Peace. From that office an English Catholic is interdicted. And why is this? Why, I ask, are such men as Sir Harry Englefield, or Sir George Jerningham, or Sir John Throckmorton, or others of the numerous body of respectable English Catholics—men indisputably attached to the King and Constitution—to be debarred from filling situations of trust and honour; and why is the country to be debarred from filling situations of trust and honour; and why is the country to be debarred from enjoying the benefit of their exertions? Why is a Duke of Norfolk, or an Earl of Shrewsbury, or an Earl of Surrey, or a Lord Clifford, or a Lord Arundel, or a Lord Petre, to be disqualified for holding the office, not of a justice of Peace merely, but of a Lord Lieutenant of a county? [Hear, hear!] Sir, the laws by which such men are excluded from serving their country, are a disgrace to our Statute Book. Again, Sir, as in Ireland there are many civil offices open to the Catholics of that part of the empire, from which in England the English Catholic is shut out, so also the military profession there is open to the Catholics to a certain extent, while here, if a Catholic wishes to enter the army, he must obtain a commission on the Irish establishment, and then he becomes entitled to rise to the rank of colonel. What sense is there in such an anomaly? And what sense is there in the restriction which prevents even an Irish Catholic or an English Catholic obtaining a Commission on the Irish Establishment, from rising above the rank of Colonel? The whole army is under the control of a Protestant Parliament and a Protestant Monarch. In Ireland, where the army is entirely Catholic, several regiments may be combined at the discretion of the Crown, and the officer commanding them, being only a Colonel, may be a Catholic. A Colonel on the Staff may also be a Catholic. And yet there are persons who continue to think that if this Colonel were advanced a step, if he were made a General, the whole state and safety of the country would be hazarded. Sir, these are disgraceful and dangerous blemishes in our Constitution. Their only tendency is materially to diminish our national strength. We have now terminated the severe struggle in which we were so long engaged, we are at leisure to adjust and regulate our domestic interests, and I trust, we shall revise and erase this code of weak and injurious policy. I hold in my hand a Petition, the nature of which I have described, from persons whose characters are as well known as they are irreproachable. There lies on your Table a Petition presented by my Right Honourable Friend from the great body of Catholics in Ireland, from men eminent for their loyalty, from men of large property and extensive influence, who have couched their application to this House in terms that cannot fail to make a favourable impression, who have urged their claims with a temper calculated to insure their attainment. [Hear, hear, hear!] Sir, I trust that Parliament will not be turned aside from the consideration of the wishes of these Petitioners, by that irritation which has been here and there manifested on the subject in Ireland—that they will not be deferred from doing justice by any seditious passages in pamphlets, or false statements in newspapers, or intemperate expressions in speeches made under the influence of warm feelings, or in some cases, perhaps, by persons actuated by a wish to obstruct, for their own purposes, the attainment of the object for which they professed to be solicitous. [Hear, hear!] This at least, I hope, will be considered—that in our present position we cannot remain. Backward or forward we must go. There are but three courses of policy, it is possible for any one to recommend with respect to this subject. The first, which I presume no person here is disposed to advise, is to retread our steps, to re-enact the penal laws, which we have abrogated, to deprive the Irish Catholic of his property, of his education, of his religion, to grind him with the full weight of tyrannical power. The second, which appears to me quite as impracticable and visionary, is to stay where we are, and to close the question. To close the question! Sir, you may as well talk of stopping the tides, or resisting the laws of gravitation, or interfering with effect in any other of the great operations of nature. [Hear, hear, hear!] Is it possible that any one can imagine, that when you have raised a man in the rank and estimation of society—when you have given him property—when you have conferred upon him rights—when you have opened to him (to a certain extent at least) prospects which he never before enjoyed—is it possible to imagine that man, feeling the spirit of emulation which Providence has wisely implanted in the breast of every human being for the benefit of the community—is it possible to imagine that he could be induced tamely to relinquish the advantages which he has obtained? [Hear, hear, hear!]—If so unnatural an apathy were to be exhibited, it would indicate a most disordered state of the human faculties. There is yet to be considered a third course of policy to go on. The two great objections to further concessions no longer exist. The one was the temporal power of the Pope. Of that who now entertains any apprehensions? The other was the danger of a disputed succession. That died with the Pretender. And as to guards, have we not them in abundance? Have we not a Protestant Crown and a Protestant Succession? Have we not a Protestant House of Lords and a Protestant House of Commons, secure from all risk of Catholic influence? Are not a great bulwarks of our establishment unassailable? Is not our venerable Church defended by a Clergy, powerful in their talents, powerful in their [illegible] powerful in those family connexions by which they are attached to all that is valuable in the empire? Weigh the almost [illegible] danger which [illegible] from concession to the Catholics, with the positive and immediate danger which must result from rejecting their claims—with that ferment which will be at work in the very heart of the country—with that fever which will prey upon your very vitals, [illegible] destroying all the functions of the [illegible] when you have done this, [illegible] or balance between [illegible]? [Hear, hear, hear!] I beg leave again to guard [illegible] supposed to imply; [illegible] Catholic Emancipation [illegible] and complete tranquillity [illegible] quence. But this will [illegible] of the Catholic claims [illegible] source of agitation. It [illegible] tional to expect, that [illegible] part of the cause of the [illegible] part of the evil will cease. Sir, in human affairs [illegible] depends on the choice of the [illegible] any step of consequence is [illegible] already lost many precious [illegible] setting at rest this important [illegible] lost the opportunity (which I shall [illegible] of doing so at the Union. An opportunity now presents itself. We [illegible] at the termination of a long and arduous contest—a contest which I have [illegible] and which I shall ever consider [illegible] wise and necessary. During [illegible] great sacrifices have been made [illegible] of the community. Sir, it [illegible] only—it has been the opinion [illegible] majority of this and of former [illegible] ment, it has been the opinion [illegible] majority of the public, it has [illegible] of the great body of the ecclesiastical [illegible] ment of the country, that [illegible] and protracted contest, now [illegible] for independence and security [illegible] the preservation of our establishments generally, and particularly for [illegible] those ecclesiastical establishments [illegible] no man is a more warm [illegible] than myself, although a [illegible] sons have contributed [illegible] awful struggle, yet that [illegible] greater efforts, or have [illegible] more prodigality than the [illegible] subjects of his Majesty. [Hear, hear, hear!] Sir, the conjuncture has now arrived when we ought to regard with the utmost attention the state of the internal policy of the Empire. We have peace abroad—we must have peace at home. [Hear, hear!] What we now give will be given as a matter of favour—as the result of a wise policy—as proceeding (if you please) from our magnanimity, not as wrung from us by necessity or apprehension. The Petitioners, give me leave to repeat, have shared our burdens, having partaken of our danger, having contributed to our glory, are entitled to the enjoyment of our Constitution. They do not attempt to dictate to Parliament the course which ought to be pursued. All they do is to request—to supplicate this House to legislate for them; trusting, that according to their wisbes, Parliament will impose no conditions incompatible with their religious, honest, and conscientious scruples. [Loud cheering from all parts of the House.]

The Petition was then read and ordered to lie on the table.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

Mr. Grattan observed, that his Right Honourable Friend had argued this question so justly, so wisely, and with so much honour to himself and his country, that he had really left him (Mr. Grattan) very little to say on the subject. He begged to return his best thanks to the House for the extreme patience with which on various occasions they had listened to the repetition of his opinions on the Catholic claims. Again he had to intreat their candour, & it would again be followed by his gratitude. It had been repeatedly urged in hostility to the claims of the Catholics, that those claims ought to be advanced with more temper, that a greater attachment ought to be exhibited to the existing institutions of the country. It must be most satisfactory to the House to observe, that the Catholics now grounded their hope of obtaining their liberties, or their rights, or their claims, or by whatever name the concessions to them were to be called, on evincing a disposition not merely to acquiesce, but heartily to concur, not in form only but in act, in such terms as that House might think necessary for the preservation of the Church Establishment, and of the Protestant succession to the Throne. [Hear, hear, hear!]—The known wishes of that House could not indeed fail to make a due impression on their minds; and having considered the whole subject, and the absolute necessity of expressing their attachment not to the Crown only, but to the Protestant succession, the Catholics of Ireland presented a Petition, from which he begged leave to read some extracts. [The Right Honourable Gentleman here read several passages of the Catholic Petition, the tendency of which was to express the anxious wish of the Catholics, that the great measure of Emancipation should take place, under such circumstances as might render it satisfactory and unobjectionable to all classes of his Majesty's subjects; inasmuch as in their opinion, the chief benefit to be derived from it, would be the union in the bonds of concord of the various religious persuations of the Empire; and the removal of those jealousies and apprehensions which at present prevented a cordial co-operation for the public good. They also declared it to be their duty to state, that they were ready to submit and conform to any regulations not incompatible with the principles of their religion, or threatening with danger its pure and permanent exercise; and that while they fully relied on the liberality and justice of the Legislature, not to impose any conditions inconsistent with their religious persuations, they were convinced that an adjustment might take place conciliatory to the Protestant mind, and at the same time compatible with the principles of their faith and discipline. This Petition was signed by above nine hundred persons, many of them of the highest rank—[Here the Clerk, by desire of Mr. Grattan, read a number of the names, comprehending a large portion of the Irish Nobility.] The House had desired to have certain declarations on the part of the Catholics, and the Catholics had given him a Petition to present to the House in which those declarations were explicitly made. The House had expected certain terms, and with those terms the Catholics had complied. He held in his hand [illegible] letter, for the authenticity of which he could [illegible] vouch, directed by the Pope to be written by Cardinal Litta to Dr. Poynter, touching the condition on which the Legislature of this country [illegible] any concessions to the Catholics [illegible] the forms of these [illegible] from those [illegible] and with the [illegible] tion, and the Pope [illegible] Emancipation was with [illegible] his. He (the Pope) had very fairly [illegible] will the Parliament not legislate for the Catholics? I am not indisposed to withhold my assistance. If then, he (Mr. G.) was asked, on the present occasion, where are your securities? He would say, "Here are my terms, they are the terms on which you wished heretofore to grant Emancipation, and if you now refuse them, you refuse what you so anxiously sought for, and considered as securities." [Hear, hear]—He would ask the House how many Petitions had been presented to them this Session against the claims of the Catholics? He wished to have all or any of such Petitions read. None could be read. None had been presented. What then was the inference? That the great body of the Protestants were not inimical to the claims of their Catholic brethern. He would not go so far as to say that there were not many Protestants who still opposed Catholic Emancipation, but it would not be presuming too much in him to suppose, that where so many [illegible] had been presented on a former occasion, all or most of which were against Emancipation conditionally, and none on the present, there did not exist any general opposition to it in the minds of the Protestants. There then was no general prejudice to contend against on the part of the Protestants, and there was sufficient authority to show that they could legislate in respect of concessions for the Catholics. The Catholic Bishops had, in 1799, agreed to certain resolutions, which declared that the concessions which were then, and have been since demanded, were not hostile to the discipline of the Church. The Pope himself not only declares that such concessions may be granted, but has actually granted them, provided the Catholic be emancipated. This then, would be one good effect of the Committee for which he intended to move—it would shew to some of the Catholics, that those concessions to which they objected were not only most against the discipline of the Church, but accordant with its practice. He would not take up the time of the House by mentioning in detail the grievances which at present afflicted Ireland. They might be classed under a very few heads. She had commercial and financial difficulties; but a great deal of her present misfortunes might be traced to religious animosities. The causes of the other evils of Ireland might be removed with perhaps little difficulty. But it would not be easy to remove many of the evils which arose from religious distinctions, and the effect of the penal code, without a particular investigation. To this inquiry he called the House; by it they would reduce those who made religious difference a pretext for disturbance to a mere banditti, because the removal of that pretext would be the result of the inquiry; and having no foreign Power to aid them in their wish for disturbance, they would die from inanity. If the result of the inquiry, which the House might enter into, did not satisfy some of the Catholics, it should be recollected, that the duty of the House was to serve, not to satisfy them, & if they succeeded in the former, he trusted they would have firmness and spirit sufficient to act upon that conduct which justice and duty should point out.—Many of the evils which at present afflicted Ireland were not to be attributed to the system pursued by one or another Chief Governor. He by no means wished to attribute them to such cause. The fault lay in the law, which obliged the government of Ireland to act with a marked partiality to one sect. [Hear, hear, hear!] Until this defect in the law was remedied, it would be impossible for any Chief Governor of Ireland to act impartially. The fault, then, of the misgovernment of Ireland, as far as its government was affected by the operation of the penal code, rested with Parliament, who had it in their power to repeal that code. Almost all the evils which affected Ireland, whether they originated in this code or not, were fostered and fomented by it. The United Irishmen had not originated in religious animosities, but their disturbances had at length turned into that disordered channel. Thus it ever would be, there was something radically bad in the laws, and as long as it was not remedied, so long would it continue to be the nurse of every evil which arose in the State, whether originating with itself or not. A sore on the finger may, though in itself not very dangerous, be turned to mortality. It was the same in the body politic, small evils may thus became the channels through which great miseries might flow on the State. [Hear, hear!] The Honourable Gentleman then concluded, that it was essential to the security of the Empire, that the evils, which existed in any part of it, should be traced to the source, in order to prevent their spreading, or being the causes of others, as pernicious as themselves.—He observed [illegible] cieties of Orangemen, which caused so [illegible] tween Protestant and Catholic [illegible] the effects of the penal [illegible] it was that [illegible] down a pro[illegible] this army should be [illegible] try; and for what was all this [illegible] a military Government incurred? [illegible] as the Duke of Norfolk or the Earl of Fingall [illegible] liament, lest if they got a seat there, they should [illegible] by treasonable conspiracies to overturn the Constitution. But why should these or any other Catholic Noblemen seek to overturn the Constitution, when they were admitted to a participation of its privileges? Or if they were so disposed, how could they effect it? Would it be by applying to France?—No. To Spain?—No. We were in peace and amity with those powers. Was it then to the Pope they would apply? Such an idea was ridiculous. The Pope had not the power, nor if he had, was he disposed to exert it. Yet it was for this we were obliged to keep up a large standing army, to prevent a few Noblemen from doing that which they would not do if they could, and could not, if they would [Hear, hear!]—Yet these were the idle fears for which we were called upon to make such sacrifices. He begged leave to add, that the Empire, according to the admission of all parties, was at present in a state of great splen-

religion was no obstacle in that island to the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges. In the only Catholic colony which we now possess—Canada—the profession of the Catholic religion imposes no restriction on the professor. Even in that country to the petition from which, my Right Honorable Friend will this evening claim your attention, much has been done for the Catholic population—so much, that although what remains to do is important for the Catholic to receive, it is important for you to withhold. [Hear, hear, hear!]—For instance, you have given to the Catholic of Ireland the elective franchise. By the English Catholic it is not enjoyed. A Catholic in Ireland may graduate in the University of that country. A Catholic in England may not graduate in the English Universities. A Catholic in Ireland may become a Justice of Peace. From that office an English Catholic is interdicted. And why is this? Why, I ask, are such men as Sir Harry Englefield, or Sir George Jerningham, or Sir John Throckmorton, or others of the numerous body of respectable English Catholics—men in reputation attached to the King and Constitution—to be debarred from filling situations of trust and honour; and why is the country to be debarred from filling situations of trust and honour; and why is the country to be debarred from enjoying the benefit of their exertions? Why is a Duke of Norfolk, or an Earl of Shrewsbury, or an Earl of Surrey, or a Lord Clifford, or a Lord Arundel, or a Lord Petre, to be disqualified for holding the office, not of a justice of Peace merely, but of a Lord Lieutenant of a county? [Hear, hear!] Sir, the laws by which such men are excluded from serving their country, are a disgrace to our Statute Book. Again, Sir, as in Ireland there are many civil offices open to the Catholics of that part of the empire, from which in England the English Catholic is shut out, so also the military profession there is open to the Catholics to a certain extent, while here, if a Catholic wishes to enter the army, he must obtain a commission on the Irish establishment, and then he becomes entitled to rise to the rank of colonel. What sense is there in such an anomaly? And what sense is there in the restriction which prevents even an Irish Catholic or an English Catholic obtaining a Commission on the Irish Establishment, from rising above the rank of Colonel? The whole army is under the control of a Protestant Parliament and a Protestant Monarch. In Ireland, where the army is entirely Catholic, several regiments may be combined at the discretion of the Crown, and the officer commanding them, being only a Colonel, may be a Catholic. A Colonel on the Staff may also be a Catholic. And yet there are persons who continue to think that if this Colonel were advanced a step, if he were made a General, the whole state and safety of the country would be hazarded. Sir, these are disgraceful and dangerous blemishes in our Constitution. Their only tendency is materially to diminish our national strength. We have now terminated the severe struggle in which we were so long engaged, we are at leisure to adjust and regulate our domestic interests, and I trust, we shall revise and erase this code of weak and injurious policy. I hold in my hand a Petition, the nature of which I have described, from persons whose characters are as well known as they are irreproachable. There lies on your Table a Petition presented by my Right Honourable Friend from the great body of Catholics in Ireland, from men eminent for their loyalty, from men of large property and extensive influence, who have couched their application to this House in terms that cannot fail to make a favourable impression, who have urged their claims with a temper calculated to insure their attainment. [Hear, hear, hear!] Sir, I trust that Parliament will not be turned aside from the consideration of the wishes of these Petitioners, by that irritation which has been here and there manifested on the subject in Ireland—but they will not be deterred from doing justice by any seditious passages in pamphlets, or false statements in newspapers, or intemperate expressions in speeches made under the influence of warm feelings, or in some cases, perhaps, by persons actuated by a wish to obstruct, for their own purposes, the attainment of the object for which they professed to be solicitous. [Hear, hear!] This at least, I hope, will be considered—that in our present position we cannot remain. Backward or forward we must go. There are but three courses of policy, it is possible for any one to recommend with respect to this subject. The first, which I presume no person here is disposed to advise, is to retread our steps, to re enact the penal laws, which we have abrogated, to deprive the Irish Catholic of his property, of his education, of his religion, to grind him with the full weight of tyrannical power. The second, which appears to me quite as impracticable and visionary, is to stay where we are, and to close the question. To close the question! Sir, you may as well talk of stopping the tides, or resisting the laws of gravitation, or interfering with effect in any other of the great operations of nature. [Hear, hear, hear!] Is it possible that any one can imagine, that when you have raised a man in the rank and estimation of society—when you have given him property—when you have conferred upon him rights—when you have opened to him (to a certain extent at least) prospects which he never before enjoyed—is it possible to imagine that man, feeling the spirit of emulation which Providence has wisely implanted in the breast of every human being for the benefit of the community—is it possible to imagine that he could be induced tamely to relinquish the advantages which he has obtained? [Hear, hear, hear!]—If so unnatural an apathy were to be exhibited, it would indicate a most disordered state of the human faculties. There is yet to be considered a third course of policy to go on. The two great objections to further concessions no longer exist. The one was the temporal power of the Pope. Of that who now entertains any apprehensions? The other was the danger of a disputed succession. That died with the Pretender. And as to guards, have we not them in abundance? Have we not a Protestant Crown and a Protestant Succession? Have we not a Protestant House of Lords and a Protestant House of Commons, secure from all risk of Catholic influence? Are not a great bulwarks of our establishment unassailable? Is not our venerable Church defended by a Clergy, powerful in their talents, powerful in their education, powerful in those family connexions, by which they are attached to all that is respectable in the empire? Weigh the remote and contingent danger which some persons apprehend from concession to the Catholics, with the positive and immediate danger which must result from rejecting their claims—with that ferment which will be at work in the very heart of the country—with that fever which will prey upon your very vitals, disturbing and destroying all the functions of the state; and when you have done this, can you hesitate or balance between the two courses of proceeding? [Hear, hear, hear!] Sir, in saying this, I beg leave again to guard myself from being supposed to imply; that if the measure of Catholic Emancipation were adopted, sudden and complete tranquility would be the consequence. But this we know—that the refusal of the Catholic claims, is at present a great source of agitation. It is not, therefore, irrational to expect, that if we remove a great part of the cause of the existing evil, a great part of the evil will cease to exist. Much, Sir, in human affairs and in human policy, depends on the choice of the mo[illegible] any step of consequence is ta[illegible] already lost many precious [illegible] setting at rest this important [illegible] lost the opportunity (which I sh[illegible] of doing so at the Union. An[illegible] nity now presents itself. W[illegible] at the termination of a long a[illegible] test—a contest which I have[illegible] and which I shall ever consid[illegible] wise and necessary. Durin[illegible] great sacrifices have been m[illegible] of the community. Sir, it [illegible] only—it has been the opi[illegible] jority of this and of former [illegible] ment, it has been the opinion of [illegible] majority of the public, it has [illegible] of the great body of the eccl[illegible] most of the country, that t[illegible] and protracted contest, n[illegible] for independence and se[illegible] the preservation of our [illegible] rally, and particularly f[illegible] those ecclesiastical estab[illegible] no man is a more warm[illegible] than myself, although a[illegible] sons have contributed [illegible] awful struggle, yet tha[illegible] greater efforts, or have [illegible] more prodigally than the R[illegible] subjects of his Majesty. [Hear, hear, h[illegible] Sir, the conjuncture has now arrived when we ought to regard with the utmost attention the state of the internal policy of the Empire. We have peace abroad—we must have peace at home. [Hear, hear!] What we now give will be given as a matter of favour—as the result of a wise policy—as proceeding (if you please) from our magnanimity, not as wrung from us by necessity or apprehension. The Petitioners, give me leave to repeat, have shared our burdens, having partaken of our danger, having contributed to our glory, are entitled to the enjoyment of our Constitution. They do not attempt to dictate to Parliament the course which ought to be pursued. All they do is to request—to supplicate this House to legislate for them; trusting, that according to their wishes, Parliament will impose no conditions incompatible with their religious, honest, and conscientious scruples. [Loud cheering from all parts of the House.]

The Petition was then read and ordered to lie on the table.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

Mr. Grattan observed, that his Right Honourable Friend had argued this question so justly, so wisely, and with so much honour to himself and his country, that he had really left him (Mr. Grattan) very little to say on the subject. He begged to return his best thanks to the House for the extreme patience with which on various occasions they had listened to the repetition of his opinions on the Catholic claims. Again he had to intreat their candour, & it would again be followed by his gratitude. It had been repeatedly urged in hostility to the claims of the Catholics, that those claims ought to be advanced with more temper, that a greater attachment ought to be exhibited to the existing institutions of the country. It must be most satisfactory to the House to observe, that the Catholics now grounded their hope of obtaining their liberties, or their rights, or their claims, or by whatever name the concessions to them were to be called, on evincing a disposition not merely to acquiesce, but heartily to concur, not in form only but in act, in such terms as that House might think necessary for the preservation of the Church Establishment, and of the Protestant succession to the Throne. [Hear, hear, hear!]—The known wishes of that House could not indeed fail to make a due impression on their minds; and having considered the whole subject, and the absolute necessity of expressing their attachment not to the Crown only, but to the Protestant succession, the Catholics of Ireland presented a Petition, from which he begged leave to read some extracts. [The Right Honourable Gentleman here read several passages of the Catholic Petition, the tendency of which was to express the anxious wish of the Catholics, that the great measure of Emancipation should take place, under such circumstances as might render it satisfactory and unobjectionable to all classes of his Majesty's subjects; inasmuch as in their opinion, the chief benefit to be derived from it, would be the union in the bonds of concord of the various religious persuasions of the Empire; and the removal of those jealousies and apprehensions which at present prevented a cordial co-operation for the public good. They also declared it to be their duty to state, that they were ready to submit and conform to any regulations not incompatible with the principles of their religion, or threatening with danger its pure and permanent exercise; and that while they fully relied on the liberality and justice of the Legislature, not to impose any conditions inconsistent with their religious perfuations, they were convinced that an adjustment might take place conciliatory to the Protestant mind, and at the same time compatible with the principles of their faith and discipline. This Petition was signed by above nine hundred persons, many of them of the highest rank—[Here the Clerk, by desire of Mr. Grattan, read a number of the names, comprehending a large portion of the Irish Nobility.] The House had desired to have certain declarations on the part of the Catholics, and the Catholics had given him a Petition to present to the House in which those declarations were explicitly made. The House had exacted certain terms, and with those terms the Catholics had complied. He held in his hand a letter, for the authenticity of which he could vouch, directed by the Pope to be written by Cardinal Litta to Dr Poynter, touching the condi[illegible] which the Legislature of this country [illegible] any concessions to the Ca[illegible] [illegible] the forms of these [illegible] different from those [illegible] of Ireland, and [illegible] taken by [illegible] with the [illegible] tion, and the Pope [illegible] Emancipation was withheld, [illegible] his. He (the Pope) had very fairly [illegible] will the Parliament not legislate for the Catholics? I am not indisposed to withhold my assistance." If then, he (Mr. G.) was asked, on the present occasion, where are your securities? He would say, "Here are my terms, they are the terms on which you wished heretofore to grant Emancipation, and if you now refuse them, you refuse what you so anxiously sought for, and considered as securities." [Hear, hear]—He would ask the House how many Petitions had been presented to them this Session against the claims of the Catholics? He wished to have all or any of such Petitions read. None could be read. None had been presented. What then was the inference? That the great body of the Protestants were not inimical to the claims of their Catholic brethern. He would not go so far as to say that there were not many Protestants who still opposed Catholic Emancipation, but it would not be presuming too much in him to suppose, that where so many Petitions had been presented on a former occasion, all or most of which were against Emancipation conditionally, and none on the present, there did not exist any general opposition to it in the minds of the Protestants. There then was no general prejudice to contend against on the part of the Protestants, and there was sufficient authority to show that they could legislate in respect of concessions for the Catholics. The Catholic Bishops had, in 1799, agreed to certain resolutions, which declared that the concessions which were then, and have been since demanded, were not hostile to the discipline of the Church. The Pope himself not only declares that such concessions may be granted, but has actually granted them, provided the Catholic be emancipted. This then, would be one good effect of the Committee for which he intended to move—it would shew to some of the Catholics, that those concessions to which they objected were not only most against the discipline of the Church, but accordant with its practice. He would not take up the time of the House by mentioning in detail the grievances which at present afflicted Ireland. They might be classed under a very few heads. She had commercial and financial difficulties; but a great deal of her present misfortunes might be traced to religious animosities. The causes of the other evils of Ireland might be removed with perhaps little difficulty. But it would not be easy to remove many of the evils which arose from religious distinctions, and the effect of the penal code, without a particular investigation. To this inquiry he called the House; by it they would reduce those who made religious difference a pretext for disturbance to a mere handful, because the removal of that pretext would be the result of the inquiry; and having no foreign Power to aid them in their wish for disturbance, they would die from injury. If the result of the inquiry, which the House might enter into, did not satisfy some of the Catholics, it should be recollected, that the duty of the House was to serve, not to satisfy them, & if they succeeded in the former, he trusted they would have firmness and spirit sufficient to act upon that conduct which justice and duty should point out.—Many of the evils which at present afflicted Ireland were not to be attributed to the system pursued by one or another Chief Governor. He by no means wished to attribute them to such cause. The fault lay in the law, which obliged the government of Ireland to act with a marked partiality to one sect. [Hear, hear, hear!] Until this defect in the law was remedied, it would be impossible for any Chief Governor of Ireland to act impartially. The fault, then, of the misgovernment of Ireland, as far as its government was affected by the operation of the penal code, rested with Parliament, who had it in their power to repeal that code. Almost all the evils which afflicted Ireland, whether they originated in this code or not, were fostered and fomented by it. The United Irishmen had not originated in religious animosities, but their disturbances had at length turned into that diforderred channel. Thus it ever would be, there was something radically bad in the laws, and as long as it was not remedied, so long would it continue to be the nurse of every evil which arose in the State, whether originating with itself or not. A sore on the finger may, though in itself not very dangerous, be turned to mortality. It was the same in the body politic, small evils may thus became the channels through which great miseries might flow on the State. [Hear, hear!] The Honourable Gentleman then concluded, that it was essential to the security of the Empire, that the evils, which existed in any part of it, should be traced to the source, in order to prevent their spreading, or being the causes of others, as pernicious as themselves.—He observed [illegible] cieties of Orangemen, which caused [illegible] distinction between Protestant and Catholic [illegible] from the effects of the penal [illegible] evil which arose from it was that [illegible] Ireland, he meant the Catholic po[illegible] identified with the law. The [illegible] emancipation would be to unite [illegible] and support of privileges, which already [illegible] but this advantage, which was [illegible] by the Union, was lost by the continued existence of partial laws, which, while they [illegible] the Catholic to defend the Constitution, [illegible] little or no share in the privileges of that [illegible]. It was in vain then to expect, that while such partiality existed, the great body of the Catholics could be identified with the laws. So long as this code of law remained unrepealed, so long [illegible] exist in the state a large body of men of [illegible] the Government must necessarily be afraid, and [illegible] of arms, whom it would be necessary to support a large standing army. [Hear, hear!] This was a necessary consequence of the penal code, and not its least objections, as it tended to draw on a Military G[illegible] [illegible] was true the Soldiers so employed may [illegible] be [illegible] disposed, but as long as the soldiers in [illegible] their proportion, so long is the [illegible] the law, but by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

dour. We had made great additions to it by conquefts and it required large ftanding armies to keep thefe conquefts. Why then fhould we add to the number of our troops, in order to keep a part of our fellow-fubjects as aliens in their native country? Such conduct was moft abfurd and impolitic, and tended greatly to reduce the ftrength of the empire. Here there was the danger which was to be incurred; and for what? For refufing Emancipation on thofe very terms on which it had been propofed fome time back. The opponents of emancipation feared, fome time back, that by granting that meafure, they would be granting an influence to a Foreign Power; that fear was now done away by the terms which he (Mr. G.) propofed. The terms would place the Catholic Prelates out of the danger of any foreign influence, and fufficiently under the power of the Crown for any fecurity which it could demand. He begged the Houfe to be on their guard againft any thing like recrimination on the Catholics. It would not be politic to refer back to ancient dates of hiftory, to fee what had been done on former occafions by them. It would be fufficient to know, that in 1782 we had made moft important conceffions to Ireland, which we fhould not now retract in part by refufing the benefits our law to three-fourths of its inhabitants. It had been once faid, that Ireland would not receive the English Law when it was preffed upon her. The House fhould not now act upon a contrary principle, and refufe thofe benefits to fo large a portion of the Irish population, who would receive them with joy and gratitude. He then moved—"That this Houfe fhall, at early period in the next Seffion, refolve itfelf into a Committee, for the purpofe of taking into its moft ferious conſideration the laws affecting the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to fuch final and conciliatory adjuſtments as may tend to the happiness of the Empire, the security of the Protestant Church, and the satisfaction of all claſes of His Majesty's subjects." [Lord cries of hear, hear!]—Mr. Grattan thanked the Houſe for their cheers; and obſerved that it was not his intention to hurry the meaſure. He begged that Members would before the next Seſſion, give the subject their moſt ſerious attention, and not ſend the numerous Petitioners away, without a patient investigation of their griefs.

Sir Henry Parnell moſt readily ſeconded the motion of his Right Honourable Friend, as he was convinced it would lead to ſuch meaſures as would conciliate all parties. He was certain that the [illegible] portion of the Catholics of Ireland, from whom he had the honour of preſenting Petitions, would make no objection to [illegible] going into the Committee. It had been ſaid of thoſe Petitioners, that they entertained opinions, diſreſpectful to the Prince Regent. This he (Sir H. P.) denied, on the contrary, they had drawn up a moſt reſpectful Addreſs to his Royal Highneſs, which they had tranſmitted to the Earl of Liverpool. With regard to the queſtion of eccleſiaſtical arrangements, he ſhould not ſay any thing at preſent. The moſt proper time for that would be when the motion of his Honorable Friend (Sir C. Hippeſley) ſhould come before the Houſe. As to the queſtion of the penal code, he did not think it had been fairly ſtated on a former evening by a Right Hon. Gent. oppoſite (Mr. Peel). The Right Hon. Gentleman had in his view of the diſturbances of Ireland left the penal code entirely out of ſight, and had aſcribed thoſe diſturbances to other cauſes. Such as a general tendency to immorality and inſubordination in the people; but the fact was, that there were very few of the diſturbances of Ireland which could not be traced to the exiſtence of the penal code. It had been ſaid, that the Iriſh were averſe to the law, but the whole hiſtory of Ireland for the laſt two centuries would ſhew that the Iriſh had been denied the benefits and priveleges of the Law and of the Conſtitution. If any indifference to the law exiſted, it ſhould not ſurprize the Houſe, for the law had been a ſource of pain and privation to them. The penal laws had been rather enacted with a view of depriving the people of their eſtates, and giving them to others, than to prevent the growth of Popery. The Honourable Baronet then contended at ſome length againſt the policy of continuing thoſe laws, which he again repeated, were the ſource of ſo many evils to Ireland.

Let Gentlemen only recollect what meaſures had been adopted ſince the Union, in order to govern Ireland—there had been a ſeries of Inſurrection Acts, Diſarming Bills, and meaſures of a ſimilar deſcription; and at length the Right Honourable the Iriſh Secretry had found it neceſſary to aſk 25,000 armed men. But the only true and ſafe meaſure would be, to accede to the ſimple prayer of the Petition which had been laid before them. What, he would aſk, was likely to be [illegible]ult, if the Houſe refuſed to liſten to the prayer [illegible] Petition, and reſolved to preſevere in the preſ[illegible]ſtem? The ſecret aſſociations which exiſted in [illegible]nd, would be greatly augmented by the reſiſtance [illegible]e fair claims of the Catholics, and could not fail [illegible]e dangerous, if any perſon capable of collecting [illegible] uniting together this augmenting force ſhould appear in that country. The only obſtacle ſtated by the Noble Lord oppoſite was [illegible]g ne, namely, the ſtate of the public feeling with reſpect to this meaſure; for neither from Ireland nor this country had a ſingle Petition been preſented againſt the conceſſion to the Catholics. He truſted, therefore, that they would not only have the ſupport of the Noble Lord in that Houſe, but alſo in another quarter.

General Matthew ſaid, it was now two years ſince he had had the honour of addreſſing the Houſe on this queſtion. He had then preſented a Petition from the country of Tipperary, which he repreſented, praying for unqualified conceſſion. He himſelf was of opinion that no ſecurities ought to be demanded from the Catholics; but he was aware that many honourable and more able men than himſelf thought differently on this ſubject. He had that day returned from Ireland, and he would tell the Right Honourable Secretary for Ire[illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible]eneral Matthew) was in [illegible]iments as well as his Majeſty's Miniſters; and he knew that the Pope was ready that inſtant to ſtretch every nerve, to go every length he or any of his predeceſſors had gone with reſpect to any country whatever and certainly he himſelf had gone great lengths with Napoleon Bonaparte, in his Concordat to the Galliran Church. If he went but half that length with reſpect to Ireland, he would be ſatisfied. The Noble Lord had gone one way to work to became maſter of the Pope's ſentiments, and he had gone another—he had made it his buſineſs to go to Rome for that purpoſe. [Laugh.]—He had got an interview by means of a third perſon, and the Pope himſelf had told him his readineſs to acquieſce in any meaſure of ſecurity which might be demanded. He pledged his honour, that what he ſtated was truth. The Noble Lord who had taken ſo open a part on this ſubject in ſpite of his intolerant Colleagues, would do him the juſtice to ſay, that what he had ſtated as the opinion of the Pope was truth. Where then was now the obſtacle? What ſecurity now remained to be aſked? The Iriſh Clergy and people were ready to grant every ſecurity as the Pope himſelf had ſignified his acquieſence to the Catholic Biſhops of Ireland. The obſtacle was only in the unfortunate minds of a parcel of intolerant, bigotted, worthleſs Cabinet Miniſters. [laugh] who would not liſten to the Noble Lord, and who were too powerful againſt him. They knew by their votes who thoſe intolerant & bigotted perſons were. They were not only ignorant of the ſtate of Ireland, but ignorant of the Catholic religion—they knew no more of the ſtate of Ireland than the common man who ſwept the ſtreets knew of North America. [Laugh] He was afraid it was too true that they had ſucceeded in misleading in his latter days the mind of the head of the empire, for he was known in his former days to entertain liberal ſentiments. [Call of Order] He ſhould give his vote in favour of Catholic Emancipation, in any ſhape the Catholics themſelves might think adviſeable.

Sir John Cox Hippeſley, in a tone of voice very indiſtinctly heard in the Gallery, ſaid if we could collect his ſentiments correctly, that he would not oppoſe the preſent motion; but announced his intention of ſhortly directing the attantion of the Houſe to ſubjects of vital importance connected with the preſent queſtion, namely, what had been the relations between Political States and the See of Rome; and what meaſures had been taken by all States, Catholic as well as Proteſtants, towards the See of Rome, for their own ſecurity.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid, the queſtion had been ſo often agitated, and he had ſo often delivered his own ſentiments on it, that he did not conſider himſelf called on to ſtate at any length the grounds of his concurrence with the motion. He had always been of opinion, that the Catholics would ultimately be ſucceſsfull in their object; for he never could conceive that any thing but an apprehenſion of danger to the Conſtitution could juſtify an excluſion of any body of men from a full participation in the benefits of that Conſtitution. Nothing could ever have given countenance to the principle of excluſion, but the conviction that our liberty and ſecurity would have been endangered by acting on a different principle. No feeling of unkindneſs or illiberality, no feeling of monopolizing power in their own hands could ever occupy the minds of the people of this country—nothing could delay what it would be grateful to themſelves to confer, a participation in the privileges of the Conſtitution, but the conviction that the fabric would be endangered by ſuch participation There were ſome circumſtances in the late ſtate of the world which oppoſed a formidable barrier to the progreſs of this queſtion. So long as a power in Europe exiſted, which threatened the liberties and ſecurities of other countries, and ſo long as that power had in its poſſeſſion the head of the Catholic Church, it was natural that many ſhould be apprehenſive of a danger from placing any power in the hands of the Catholics; but now the Head of the Catholic Church, thank God, ceaſed to be a priſoner, and the formidable Power, he had alluded to, ceaſed to exiſt. But there had been no greater obſtacle than the unfortunate temper with which the Catholics had choſen to proſecute their own intereſts. The greater miſchief which this did was to lead to a belief, that ſuch a feeling did not prevail among the Catholics as was likely to make the meaſure ſalutary. But at laſt the Houſe had had the ſatisfaction of hearing the Petition of the Right Honourable Gentleman, which diſplayed ſentiments of attachment to the Conſtitution, and of conciliation towards their Proteſtant brethren, which, if diſplayed when the ſubject was laſt before the Houſe, would have gone far to have induced the Houſe to come to a different reſult. There could be no doubt that a more liberal and leſs controverſial view reſpecting religion was now generally taken throughout Europe, than in former times. So far as he could obſerve the ſtate of feeling on this ſubject in the public Counſils, which he had been preſent, he ſaw nothing but the utmoſt liberality. In Germany, that part of the Continent of Europe, where a political public mind exiſted in the greateſt perfection, though it was not ſo far advanced as our own country in the inſtitutions for ſecuring the expreſſion of it, the utmoſt liberality exiſted with reſpect to religious opinions. In none of the Proteſtants States of Germany, certainly not in Hanover, the State with which we were moſt cloſely connected, was it conſidered neceſſary for the public ſecurity to act on a ſyſtem of excluſion. He was glad that the Hon. Baronet (Sir J. C. Hippeſly) had given notice of a motion on a ſubject connected with the preſent. He did not ſee the ſame objection to the motion now as formerly—he conceived, that the effect of it would be to read a leſſon of uſeful wiſdom to thoſe intemperate ſpirits of Ireland, who aſſumed that we were calling on them to agree to their own degradation. He truſted, that the Honourable Baronet would not go into any thing calculated to lead Parliament into religious controverſy. What Parliament ought to confine themſelves to, was the great and broad features of the queſtion; they ought not to go into uſeleſs lore, but to ſhow that they wiſhed to confine themſelves to what was neceſſary for them to adopt for the ſecurity of the State, and the Proteſtant Church. If the Catholics in Ireland were among the moſt bigotted, and leaſt enlightened Catholics of Europe, this was no reproach to them, but to the State which had ſo long neglected them. We could look forward to no ſatisfatory Government in Ireland, which was not founded on a principle of incluſion, and not of excluſion. Until this queſtion ſhould be ſet at reſt by Parliament, it was in the power of any man to make uſe of it as a firebrand to inflame the minds of the people of Ireland, and they could not be ſaid to have eſtabliſhed in that country, the government which was [illegible] Conſtitution in which we lived. He [illegible]ttlement of the queſtion as important [illegible]ill more important to Great Britain—[illegible]d, Government could not aſſume an [illegible]rtiality towards all religious ſects. But [illegible]er view; till their emancipation was [illegible]overnment would never poſſeſs with[illegible]l the means of governing it preſented [illegible]tion; for though the loyalty of the [illegible]men could not be doubted, were the [illegible] conſidered as permenent, that cor[illegible]d not be expected from them, which [illegible]if they formed part of the ſame ſyſtem [illegible] His Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel) [illegible] of the want of a reſident Gentry in [illegible]ſhed that it could be poſſible to deviſe [illegible]euforce reſidence. It was impoſſible without a violation of the Conſtitution to prevent a man from reſiding in any part of the Empire he might thank proper. But he would tell his Right Honourable Friend how he might find means of using a great maſs of Catholic Gentlemen, and of the Catholic Clergy, a body which was ramified throughout every part of the Iſland, and which he might thus bring into moſt ſalutary operation in aid of Government. The non-reſident gentry were comparatively few in number to thoſe whom we made abſentees in their own country.

The Catholics might reſt convinced that, if by ſome folly on their own part their cauſe was not injured, they might ſafely confide in the wiſdom of the State. With this well founded conviction, they ſhould reſt patiently in the aſſurance of final ſucceſs; and if he had not a very wrong conception of the ſtate of the public mind, and of the merits of the queſtion, the ſubject would ſoon be ſatisfactorily adjuſted, and a powerful inſtrument would be taken from the hands of deſigning perſons. Many perſons, who viewed the queſtion in a liberal light, were deterred from acceding to the claims of the Catholics, by the idea, that the Catholics would not be ſatisfied unleſs they had an Eſtabliſhed Church. [Hear!] He ſhould like to ſee the queſtion put upon that iſſue, and he ſhould know how to oppoſe it, (hear!) but, at preſent, the privileges which were withheld from the Catholics were not of ſufficient conſequence to form a ground of contention, and, at the ſame time, were formidable weapon to the enemies of the ſtate. As the queſtion ſtood on different and more favourable grounds from thoſe on which it was placed from laſt year, he ſhould ſupport the motion of the Right Honorable Gentleman.

Mr. Peel ſaid, he was very ſorry to be compelled to differ from thoſe with whom he was in the habit of acting; but, leſt his ſilence might be conſtrued into acquieſcence in the arguments of his Noble Friends, he felt it due to himſelf to declare, that he continued to feel the ſame objections which he had felt to ſimilar motions on former occaſions. Indeed there were objections to the motion before them, which did not differ, on former occaſions, from ſimilar motions propoſed by the Right Honorable Gentleman. (Mr. Grattan.) The Houſe had formerly been told; that the ſubject was of vaſt magnitude, and that it was due at leaſt to the great body of Catholics to take their claims into conſideration, to try at leaſt whether ſome amicable arrangement might not be effected. The ſubject however, had been taken into conſideration, and after that fair and full experiment, he appealed to the Houſe whether the Proteſtants or the Catholics were ſatisfied with the Bill propoſed. Beſides his objections to grant the Catholic claims in general, he could not conſent to give a precipitate pledge to take the ſubject into conſideration at a future time, which might be moſt unfit for that conſideration. Neither the arguments of the Right Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Grattan) nor of this Noble Friend (Lord Caſtlereagh), had applied to this point. There were many conſiderations extrinſic and collateral to the claims themſelves which, determined the propriety of diſcuſſing them at any particular time. It had been admitted on all hands that ſome times were peculiarly unfavourable to the diſcuſſion of theſe claims. If not, why had not the conſideration been brought forward at an earlier period of the Seſſion? or why did not the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Grattan) now move for leave to bring in a Bill? If then the preſent Seſſion was not favourable for the conſideration of the claims, what ſecurity was there that next Seſſion would be more favourable, or why ſhould the Houſe be ſhackled as to its future proceedings? (Hear!). If next Seſſion was favourable for the conſideration of the queſtion, the Right Honorable Gentleman, (Mr. Grattan) might then move for a Committee, or for leave to bring in a Bill, without any ſuch previous pledge. Though he did not intend to ſay any thing as the general merits of the queſtion, he ſhould rectify ſome miſconceptions of what had fallen from him in the debate on the ſtate of Ireland. He had never ſaid that 25,000 men were neceſſary to keep down the diſcontented Catholics. It was to be reflected, that 40,000 men had been kept up in Ireland during the war, and he had ſaid, that he did not think it would be expedient, with a view to general tranquility, to reduce more than 15,000, in in the firſt year of peace. The diſturbed ſtate of Ireland did not ariſe from the direct or indirect operation of the political diſabilities, but from the ſyſtem of paſt impolicy, and to the commercial reſtriction to which that country had been rejected, and which had increaſed her population without increaſing her wealth. Some part of the evil might be attributable to the penal laws, which were repealed, but which were not to be confounded with the political diſabilities which were ſtill in force. It was to be recollected, that the preſent diſturbances in Ireland did not exiſt in thoſe places in which religious party ſpirit was moſt prevalent. The moſt Proteſtant and the moſt Catholic counties were tranquil. The diſturbances were grounded on combination to reduce the price of land, and other ſubjects not even remotely connected with the political diſabilities of the Catholics. If to accede to the Catholic claims would put an end to the tumult, it would be fair to conclude that paſt conceſſions would have been accompanied with a diminution of theſe diſturbances. But he would appeal to the Houſe whether ſince 1792, when the great conceſſions had been made to the Catholics, the ſtate of Ireland had not been infinitely worſe than before. The argument which would be oppoſed to this fact was, that ſomething ſtill remained to be conceded, and that there the Catholics were ſtill diſcontented. But even the Bill of 1813, did not profeſs to put Catholics on an equality with Proteſtants. The two higheſt offices in the law and the ſtate remained ſhut to them. There would be ſtill ſomething to concede, ſomething on which to ground new demands and new diſcontents. The Lord Lieutenant would ſtill have a diſcretion of excluding Catholics from office. If the Lord Lieutenant in conſequence of that diſcretion excluded them from offices, the excluſion would be more envious than a legal excluſion, and more likely to create diſcontent; if they were admitted, if would be to try a dangerous experiment. He was convinced that the Catholics would not then be ſatisfied to ſee a Church eſtabliſhed for the minority of the nation, or to ſupport Proteſtant paſtors by their tythes. The ſame ground for irritation would exiſt which now exiſted—the ſame weapon would remain in the hands of the factious. He ſhould therefore, oppoſe the motion, which would pledge the Houſe to the conſideration of a queſtion from which he anticipated no good effect. [Hear!]

Mr. Ponſonby ſaid, that the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Peel) had complained that no good effect had ariſen from the conceſſions which had been made to the Catholics. If the nature or circumſtance of thoſe conceſſions were conſidered, they would be found to be more calculated to produce diſquiet than ſatisfacion They had never been dictated by the principles which ſhould guide a Statesman, but under the preſſure of temporary difficulties. Even in 1792, when thoſe conceſſions had been made, all the inconveniences which had ſince enſued had been foretold in the Iriſh Parliament by thoſe who complained of the inſufficiency of thoſe conceſſions. As to the penal laws, they were neceſſary to ſupport the ſyſtem of political diſabilities—there was no medium—the Catholics muſt be either our equals or our ſlaves. [Hear, hear!] The ſtate of the Catholics in Ireland was moſt unfavourable to tranquillity. Could it be expected that the Iriſh Catholic Gentlemen ſhould give ſuch active and warm aſſiſtance to the Government, as thoſe who participated in all the privileges of the Conſtitution? Did not the ſtate of mind of the Catholics render them more liable to be worked upon? All the objections which had been made laſt year had vaniſhed, and he was glad to find the Catholics had ſhewn a ſpirit of conciliation. As to the propoſed ſecurities and guards, he regarded them as ſo many cobwebs. The true ſecurity was in the ſatisfaction and content of the Catholics. [Hear, hear!]

Sir G. Hill oppoſed the motion.

Sir N. Colthurſt ſupported the motion.

After a loud cry of queſtion, queſtion! a diviſon took place—For the motion, 141—Againſt it, 172—majority againſt the Catholics, 31.

MAY, 28th 1816.

CATHOLIC SECURITIES.

Sir J. Cox Hippiſley, in riſing to ſubmit a motion relative to Eccleſiaſtical Arrangements on the ſubject of the Catholic Claims, obſerved that a Petition, which had been preſented a ſhort time back, from a certain portion of the Roman Catholics in Ireland, prayed for that relief which it would be unconſtitutional to grant—unreſtricted emancipation. The Crown was Proteſtant; and, as ſuch, could not, conſiſtently with its duty accede to the terms of unreſtricted emancipation. This principle of reſtriction was one which the conſtitution recognized in many other inſtances beſides that of the Roman Catholic. It recognized it in thoſe perſons who held freeholds under the value of 40ſ. who were depriſed of the power of voting at elections. The Houſe then could not recognize the claim on the part of any body of men, of that as a right, which the principles of the conſtitution did not recognize. The Houſe would recollect that on ſeveral occaſions, he (Sir J. C. H.), in ſpeaking on the ſubject of reſtrictions by the Crown in the appointment of Catholic Biſhops, had ſtated that ſuch was the practice in moſt countries where the Roman Catholic religion was the eſtabliſhed religion of the ſtate. In many of theſe countries, no reſcript or bull could be received from the Pope without the ſanction and inſpection of the Government; when ſuch were the regulations in countries which acknowledged the ſpiritual authority of the See of Rome, he would aſk whether they were not more neceſſary in this country, the conſtitution of which was eſſentially Proteſtant? The Honourable Baronet then obſerved, that on one occaſion (in 1799) the Catholic Biſhops had evinced a diſpoſition to concede the interference of the Crown, but at the period of the Union the queſtion was dropped. The Honourable Member then enumerated the ſeveral ſubſequent occaſions on which the Catholic Biſhops met in Ireland, for the purpoſe of conſidering the expediency of granting to the Crown the right of interfering in the appointment to vacant Catholic Biſhopricks. In 1808 they met, and denied, by their reſolutions, that ſuch interference was inexpedient. In 1810 another Synod of Biſhops confirmed the reſolutions of 1808—and in this meeting they expreſſed their diſaprobation of that mode of electing Biſhops—by chapter, which had ſince become ſo popular in Ireland. In 1812 the reſolutions and opinions of the ſix Catholic Univerſities, which had been conſulted in 1788-9, relative to the doctrinal opinions the Catholics were approved & adopted, and here he ſhould obſerve, that he would wiſh to be laid on the Table Copies of the Correſpondence which paſſed on that occaſion, between Mr. Pitt and ſome Catholic Gentlemen of England. In 1813 a paſtoral addreſs had been publiſhed by the Biſhops of Ireland, condemning in ſtrong terms, the Bill which had been introduced that year. The clauſes which had been introduced were declared moſt obnoxious. Here he (Sir J. C. H.) could not but expreſs his regret, that the Bill of 1813 had not paſſed, as if it had three years would have been cut off from thoſe Gentlemen who had been ſo actively engaged in diſturbing the public tranquility by their proceedings. The next occaſion on which the Biſhops met, was in 1814, when the Reſcript of Quarantotti, which conceded all which the Crown wanted, was diſapproved of. This Reſcript was afterwards diſapproved of by Cardinal Litta, and he regretted that it was, as it would have cut the ground from under the feet of many agitators of the preſent day. The next meeting of the Biſhops was in Auguſt, 1815, when they again expreſſed their decided objections to any interference, direct or indirect, on the part of the Crown. Here the Honourable Baronet read the reſolutions adopted by the Biſhops on this occaſion, which condemned the interference of the Crown as tending to ſubvert the Catholic religion, and deprecated the aſſumption of ſuch authority on the part of the Crown, without their concurrence. He next remarked on the conduct of Dr. Murray, the Coadjutor, Archbiſhop of Dublin, who on a moſt ſolemn occaſion (we think on Good Friday) had denounced from the pulpit, in terms too plain to be miſunderſtood, the conduct of all perſons who had ſigned the Petition which had been preſented a ſhort time back by the Member for Dublin (Mr. Grattan). This conduct of Dr. Murray was in variance with that of Dr. Troy, the Archbiſhop of Dublin, who had given it as his opinion that there was nothing in the Petition which militated againſt the doctrine or diſcipline of the Catholic Church. From what he (Sir J. C. H.) had ſtated, it would appear that any voluntary conceſſion would not be made by the Biſhops of Ireland on the ſubject of reſtrictions. Yet that the interference of the Crown in ſuch matters was not inconſiſtent with the doctrine and diſcipline of the Catholic Church, would appear on reference to the hiſtory of Catholic countries. He then read an extract from a work (we could not hear its title) ſhewing that in Auſtria and Hungary, both Catholic countries, no Reſcript or Bull could be received from the Papal See, without the authority and inſpection of Government, and he aſked, when ſuch were the regulations of Catholic countries, why ſhould they not be adopted in this country when was Proteſtant? He obſerved it was impoſſible the laws with reſpect to the intercourſe between this country and the See of Rome could remain as they were at preſent. By the laws which now exiſted, all communications with the Papal See, of what nature ſoever, were prohibited under pain of death. Yet ſuch communications were connived at becauſe the laws which prohibited them were too ſevere to be carried into execution. By this a danger was created which might be avoided, if the laws were repealed or reviſed. It was in order that ſuch regulations ſhould be made that he ſubmitted his preſent motion. He then moved, that the ſeveral official papers relating "to the regulation of Roman Catholics in ſeveral States of Europe and the Colonies," which have been laid before this Houſe in the preſent Parliament, be referred to a Select Committee. That it be an inſtruction to this Committee to report on the laws and ordinances exiſting in foreign States reſpecting the regulation of their Roman Catholic ſubjects in Eccleſiaſtical matters, and their intercourſe with the See of Rome or any other foreign juriſdiction. That this Committee have power to ſend for perſons, papers and records, and report from time to time to the Houſe.

Mr. Peel would not oppoſe the motion, as he could not object to every information being acquired on this ſubject. At the ſame time, he begged to be diſtinctly underſtood, that by not oppoſing this motion, he did not pledge himſelf to the ſupport of any motion for Catholic emancipation which might reſult from it. He did not think that any ſecurities which the Hon. Baronet could offer, would be ſufficient to remove his (Mr. P's) objections to Catholic Emancipation. He alſo thought, that any motion grounded on ſecurities or conceſſions on the part of the Catholics, would not meet the general approbation of that body; and as a proof of this, he mentioned the reſolutions of the Catholic Biſhops in 1816, a meeting of which the Hon. Baronet (Sir J. C. Hippisley) had made mention. At this meeting, the Biſhops deſcribed the anguiſh which they muſt feel at being particularly pointed out as objects of ſuſpicion—as perſons againſt whoſe practices the common laws againſt traitors were not held ſufficient, and of courſe they condemned ſuch interferences on the part of the Crown, in their nomination, founded on ſuch ſuſpicions. On the whole, he (Mr. P.) did not think that Emancipation could be granted with ſafety to the country, or accompained by reſtrictions with ſatisfaction to the Catholics.

Sir H. Parnell defended the perſons who ſigned the Petition which he had the honour to preſent. It had

been objected to them that they prayed for unrestricted emancipation. He (Sir H P.) did not understand the Petition in that sense, and he had asked an explanation on the subject from some of the most respectable and leading men who signed it. The word 'unrestricted, did not apply to emancipation without concession; but it meant no restriction as to any offices or places of trust. The question, by securities, he understood would in future be left to the decision of the Head of the Church.

Mr. W. Elliot, in acceding to the present motion, said he did not conceive that he was pledging himself to any particular regulations. He did not ascribe so much value to regulations as many other people did; but they would be of value in the present case, that this question had very little chance of success without concession on both sides: and therefore he hoped that the Catholics, for their own sakes, would consent to all the restrictions which might be thought indispensible for the safety of the State. He did not wish any information for the sake of regulating his own conduct. As there were, however, many persons out of the House who wished for information, and as there were individuals in the House who conceived information might be useful, on that ground and that alone, he assented to the motion.

Lord Castlereagh thought we could not do better than inquire what the practice of other states had been respecting intercourse with the See of Rome. The Catholic religion was so far distinguished from that of other Sects, that the head of it was a foreign power, who might be in hostile or friendly relations with any State. An unfortunate prejudice seemed to hang over the minds of his countrymen on the subject of restrictions, as if such restrictions as the most liberal Catholic Governments had always found it necessary to impose on the intercourse between their subjects and the See of Rome, looked like entertaining a suspicion and distrust of them. It was not consistent with the good government of these realms, that any foreign power, such as the See of Rome, should have an unlimitted and unrestricted intercourse with the subjects of them. While other countries had placed the intercourse between their subjects and the See of Rome under regulation, our whole policy since the time of Elizabeth had been not only to cut off all intercourse with the See of Rome, but to make the exercise of the Catholic religion highly penal. But the increasing liberality of the age had procured for the Catholic religion as free an exercise as for any other; and in Ireland it was not only tolerated, but sanctioned. When the Irish Bishops, therefore, talked of regulations tending to destroy the permanency of their Church, this was an absolute perversion of reason; for the toleration of their religion would be watched over by the Protestant as much as that of their own. The effect of endeavouring to prevent all intercourse with the See of Rome had been to throw them directly into the arms of that See, and to make them turn their backs on their country. He hoped that would not be felt as a reproach to his country, which truth compelled him to state, that in Ireland the Catholic religion was not professed with the most liberality. On the contrary, there was more of ultramontane policy in that country than in any other. He thought, therefore, that it might be advisable to see what regulations had been devised by the collective wisdom of other states relative to intercourse with the See of Rome. We had neglected that intercourse too long.

Sir John Newport consented to the motion in so far as it might dispose the body of Catholics to a reception of the measure.

Sir John Coxe Hippisley shortly replied.

After which the motion was carried without a division, and a Committee was named in conformity to it.

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